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# SATURDAY NIGHT

MARCH 25, 1944

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

**Juvenile Delinquency is one of the major problems of our greatly shaken up society. Social workers believe that it is largely a matter of misdirected youthful energy. In that case all that we have to do is to direct the energy into useful and interesting channels. On page 29 Jean Tweed describes the unconventional methods of an unusual woman.**

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*The Front Page*

# Mr. Drew Gets A Good Hand

MR. DREW'S first by-election result was probably quite up to his highest expectations, giving his candidate as it did a heavy majority over the CCF and Liberal candidates combined. The vote reflects, we think, a pretty general satisfaction with the way in which Mr. Drew has carried on the business of the province since the general election, and particularly with his conduct in the House, which has been dignified and urbane with just enough occasional pugnacity to keep up the public interest. Perhaps his pugnacity might be expressed with a slightly better choice of language; the adjectives which he applies to Mr. Jolliffe frequently sound too much like an echo from the Hepburn regime. The province is undoubtedly glad to have a premier with good manners at the head of its affairs, and would be additionally glad if he did not use the epithet "yellow" quite so frequently.

It is widely noted that the Ontario leader is a much better listener than he used to be, probably because he is now perfectly sure of his own position and does not have to suspect the advice of seeming friends as being probably intended to lead him astray. He has also overcome—and this is of the highest importance—his desire to have a hand in the management of the war from the very unmilitary base of a Queen's Park office.

It would obviously be of some advantage to Mr. Bracken if Mr. Drew could manage to pull a general election before the federal one, but it is going to be extremely difficult. The Liberals are provincially down and out, and know it, and will do anything to avoid an election. The CCF must by now have realized, and even Mr. Jolliffe must have realized, that their advent to power in the early future is not only quite impossible but extremely undesirable in their own interests. Mr. Drew has followed good tactics in directing his attacks mainly against Mr. Jolliffe's leadership, which has been marked by some serious errors of judgment, and we doubt whether any large number of Ontario voters are now ready to cast a vote which might have the effect of making Mr. Jolliffe premier of the province.

← **AIR MINISTER**

**Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air in the British Government, is not only the civilian authority with chief responsibility for the tremendous organization which is now sapping Germany's strength at the roots. He is also the man who will have most to say for Britain about the international organization of peacetime aviation, the first proposal for which was put forward by Canada last week. This photograph was made in England for "Saturday Night" by Yousuf Karsh.**

## Canada's Airlines

THE Canadian Government appears to be unable to get it into its head that when it comes to decisions on questions of business policy the Canadian National Railways and the Government are the same thing, and that a structure in which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and Canadian Airways were to have four directors on a board of nine, and the Canadian National Railways and the Government five directors, was one in which the private interests would be condemned to a perpetual minority position. The suggestion in Mr. Howe's statement last week that the C.P.R. and Canadian Airways "objected to having three Government directors on the board" of the proposed Trans-Canada Airlines in 1937 was therefore not a complete statement of the facts. What the private companies objected to was the combination of three

(*Continued on Page Three*)

CAPT. ALAN CHAMBERS, M.P. *Photo by Karsh.*

## NAME IN THE NEWS

# Alan Chambers Was Chokerman; Is Now Soldier and Reformer

**By COROLYN COX**

SILVER badge of the 8th Army decorated the sleeve of Captain Alan Chambers, M.P., when he turned up recently in the House of Commons. A duly elected Member for the past four years, Captain Chambers has spent three and a half years of that period on active service. He looks upon himself today as more of a soldier than a Member, obviously feels strongly his responsibility as one of the few members of the Armed Forces with the right to speak in the House directly on behalf of his comrades.

Strong government, he feels, is needed for Canada, determined in its objectives, strong in carrying them out. Then, he thinks, there is more hope for the Canadian returned men than for any other men in the whole world. With the danger of annihilation and enslavement now passed, our men today, he points out, are fighting for the privilege of enforcing peace terms—just terms, which, they all hope, will permit of social and economic security at home, and freedom from the danger of aggression.

Alan Chambers is no starry-eyed theorist, speaking a class-room piece. He has come up through tough experience, both personal and of the world, and his thirty-five years have been crowded with hard work, trouble, and gallant effort. He was born in Sheffield, Yorkshire, in 1909, of an English father and an Australian mother. Alan was shipped off to boarding school at the age of six. At fourteen he went to be tutored by a country clergyman, Cambridge graduate, in Hertfordshire, was brought up on good old precepts and love of country and animals, took his Cambridge and London matric. at sixteen.

His forebears had been Sheffield men for generations. Alan, only male left on all sides, passed his Chartered Accountant's exams, tried a turn before accepting articles, didn't like it, plumped for more education. Unable to afford Cambridge, he went abroad, studying and travelling, eking out his funds teaching. He spent a year in Denmark, two years in Sudeten, learned to speak fluent Danish and German. In those years, 1926 to 1928, the name of Adolf Hitler was little known in the land.

Back in England in 1929, he decided it would be best for him to emigrate, came out to Canada with his passage paid and fifty dollars in his pocket, went straight through to Vancouver. He was soon enjoying hard work in the woods forty miles out of Vancouver, employed as "chokerman", fastening the steel cable round the logs, at $4.25 a day or thereabouts. After a year and a half of this, came the depression. Logging camps all round closed down. Chambers' job continued, but work slackened, and his logging camp was turned into a temporary unemployed camp. Men gathered up off the streets of Vancouver were dumped down with no policy on the part of the authorities. There was no governmental machinery to meet the situation. The apparent emergency eventually became recognizable as something far from temporary.

### Unemployment Camp

Chambers spent more and more time on the unemployed problem, organized the camp, got his friends busy rounding up clothing, started recreation and camp activities. Eventually the men were put into camps under military engineers, about the only government organization that seemed useful at the moment. The unemployed were not taken into the army, and therefore were not under military oath and discipline. They were not under the discipline of real wages, either. Government gave them six dollars a month, and who cares about discipline at that figure!

After about a year, Chambers moved to Victoria, interested himself in a small export business, but continued his activity among the unemployed and became more and more involved in social welfare work. Only remedy for the situation, he soon realized, was political action. In 1933, age 24, he won the Liberal nomination for the Federal House against four others in Nanaimo, a constituency that had been Conservative for 27 years, covered lumber, fishing and coal mining areas. The election of 1935 went to J. S. Taylor, CCF, with a majority of 800 votes.

Chambers had campaigned as a left-winger Liberal, on a specific employment and youth policy. His voice was heard as far as Ottawa, and the next year when the late Norman Rogers, then Minister of Labor, instituted the National Employment Commission, he asked Chambers to chair the sub-division, Youth Employment Committee. Responsible for his committee's reports to the House, Chambers initiated the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Plan, stayed long enough to negotiate the agreements with the provinces, then returned to his business in Victoria. He didn't wish to be a civil servant.

War clouds were gathering heavily. In 1938 Chambers led a movement in the west for an embargo on shipping scrap to Japan. He was again nominated in 1939 and in the 1940 election defeated his CCF opponent by a majority of 3500, went to Ottawa for the first session.

### All Through Sicily

Prepared for the battle of social reform in Canada, he felt when France fell that a man of his age, even though married and proud possessor of a son, must first save Canada from the Nazis. In July 1940 he joined the good old infantry, Canadian Scottish Regiment of Vancouver Island, and was commissioned a second lieutenant. And is he ever the stout swish figure in his kilt? After eight months learning to be a soldier, he became Battalion Intelligence Officer, then Adjutant, went to Royal Military College to qualify as intelligence officer for overseas, got overseas at Christmas. After training by the British at Cambridge and other special schools, he went to the Canadian First Division as General Intelligence Officer. His languages proved of great use.

Chambers was made a Captain in 1942, promoted to Intelligence, General Staff, "G.S.O.3", in March of '43. But his story can't be told just now. Suffice it to say that he has already served with distinction as a topflight staff officer, all through Sicily. He was headed for the mainland invasion when malaria dropped him off at Messina Straits, and he was shoved into hospital, back to Africa and then England, and now to Canada to teach at R.M.C.

Arrived here in January, he spends a bit of leave to attend a few days in Parliament, expects at the earliest opportunity to go back overseas to help finish the war.

His maiden speech in the House was bilingual, one of the rare occasions when an English-speaking Member has paid this respect to his French colleagues.

---

## DIFFERENCE

"OH, HAD I but a son to give!"
She declaimed, and we—
Speculating from hour to hour,
Not knowing if our sons live
Or know Eternity,—
Feeling her eloquence vain and
sour;—
Were silent.
We spoke not,
Being both stricken and dour,
Feeling too rich, too poor,
Being too old, too grey
To have the pep, the power
To say as the youngsters say,
"Oh yeah! So what!"

Ere silence went too far
Someone spoke of tires
Though none of us own a car.
This was a spark kindling other fires
And her dramatics fled;
Here was a matter all planned out,
This was something she knew about,
Not unseen sons crossing distant Bar.
"Huh! Tires won't worry us one jot!
When we need rubber we'll be buyers;
There's always a way
For those with good money to pay.
We're not like some," jerking her
head.
And then—surprisingly?—one said,
"Oh yeah? So what?"

EMILY LEAVENS.

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## DEAR MR. EDITOR

# You Can Be a "Socialist," But Not a "National Socialist"

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

SO TO call a socialist a "national" socialist is to convert the word into a very naughty epithet eh! Of course once upon a time to call anyone a "communist" was even worse because then they threw real "reds" into the clink. But how times have changed! Some of our best people—well almost the best—are now thinking of putting the hammer and sickle at the top of their stationery.

In these confusing times it is natural for even General LaFleche to mistake Mr. Coldwell's party platform for somebody else's and to call him a "national" socialist instead of some other kind.

It is easy to see, of course, what led the General astray. When he whistled down his speaking tube to his research assistant for his file folder labelled "party platforms"—probably over-stuffed—someone picked out the wrong sheet. Probably took one that read like this—

1. Universal suffrage (Mr. Jolliffe likes to scatter suffrage around rather freely).
2. Election of a national assembly that would prepare a constitution (new constitutions for old is right down Professor Scott's alley).
3. Abolition of the senate (This gets three cheers from any old socialist).
4. Nationalization of arms and munitions factories.
5. Establishment of a national militia (Nos. 4 and 5 are for "Department of Enforcement"—Mr. Winch).
6. Control of the factories, railroads or public services by workers councils (People like Canada Packers Limited, C.P.R., Bell Telephone Co. etc.).
7. Minimum wages and eight-hour day. (A useful plank for Mr. Millard and the C.I.O.).
8. Extension of social insurance (unfortunately a plank appropriated by Mr. King).
9. Confiscation of war profits (Mr. Coldwell can declaim on this at a minute's notice).
10. Confiscation of certain church property (something wrong here).
11. Heavy inheritance and income taxes (another platform plank filched by the Liberals).

Now with the exception of item No. 10, all this has a familiar ring, hasn't it? If General LaFleche had taken a second look he would have realized that this is all set down word for word on page 46 of "As We Go Marching" by John T. Flynn (Doubleday, Doran Co.). Had he read a little further he would have found that this is *"the eleven point program which the Fasci di Combattiment under Mussolini's leadership adopted at its first meeting"*. The General apparently had never seen Mr. Flynn's book so he might not know that Mr. Flynn added this further comment, "but the announced program of its founders and the system of society which they put into effect were oceans apart—is one of the profoundest significance for us". One wonders now what kind of parliamentary language the General can use on a socialist with that kind of a platform?

*Toronto Ont.* DON STAIRS.

### Foreign Policy

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. A. B. HODGETTS' very useful summary of Canada's foreign policy (SATURDAY NIGHT, February 26) seems to invite the following minor addenda:

1. Referring to the Prime Minister's speech at the 1936 Assembly, Mr. Hodgetts speaks of its "recognition of the failure of the mechanism of the League". What struck foreign listeners as unfair was the attempt of that speech to blame the failure upon Europeans, notably in its argument about "one-way security".

2. "Considering that Canada was so insignificant in European diplomacy that she was not even consulted in such vital questions as the Lausanne Treaty in 1923, the Locarno Pact in 1925, the Stresa Agreement, the Anglo-German Naval Pact in 1935 and the Hoare-Laval Agreement, it is safe to conclude that our back-seat policy was a prudent one at the time".—It should be observed that all these diplomatic arrangements, except the last, were peculiarly *European* affairs, negotiated outside the League. On them Canada did not wish to be consulted. The Hoare-Laval Agreement was made possible by the weak-kneed attitude of most States-Members, including Canada; moreover it was reported back to the Council at Geneva.—The case of Abyssinia ought not to be regarded as a bit of "European diplomacy": the question was whether an *African* State-Member could be defended against a European aggressor. As the non-European Members frequently complained that the League was too European, this was their opportunity to stand together in defence of one of their number,—as South Africa realized. Hence Mr. TeWater's vehement support of the Abyssinian cause, which all League-loyalists identified with the cause of the League itself and of International Law. Anyone endowed with political sense could feel that here was "the tide in the affairs of men". The weakness of Canada's case was not that she "was so insignificant in European diplomacy", but that she was so inconsistent. As the Swiss minister, Mr. Motta, pointedly reminded Dr. Riddell in committee, it was strange to hear such sudden advocacy of the Covenant from the representative of a country which from 1920 to 1923 had striven obstinately to suppress Article 10 altogether. Moreover, Canadian delegates had always frowned upon any discussion of League Sanctions.

Again, it was inevitable that Dr. Riddell should appear to be speaking as usual for his Government. Hence the joy of the Italian Press at his brusque disavowal by Ottawa, and the sorrow of the Geneva "Journal des Nations" whose headline ran: "Canada Afraid of Her Own Courage".

As Mr. Hodgetts implies, the lesson for the future is that we must be prepared to accept, and to honor from the very beginning, unequivocal and binding commitments (involving doubtless some centralization of power) so that our own people and all the nations may know without any paralyzing uncertainty what part we are ready to play in the new world-order.

S. MACK EASTMAN
University of Saskatchewan
(Chief of Section, International
Labor Office, Geneva, 1925-40).

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# THE FRONT PAGE

*(Continued from Page One)*

Government directors with two C.N.R. directors, constituting a permanent majority of the board.

The C.P.R. after this decision adopted a policy of very active development of airlines under its own ownership and of acquisition of lines owned by other interests, until today there is only one small line in the Maritime Provinces which is not owned either by Trans-Canada or by the Canadian Pacific. The Government, as owner of the system against which the C.P.R. was competing, thereupon decided, ostensibly to suppress competition between railway interests in aviation, but actually, we must assume, to suppress all competition with the services operated by T.C.A.

What the declaration of last week really means is of course that any new owners of the lines now owned by the C.P.R. will be just as promptly sat upon as the C.P.R. if they attempt to build them up into a trans-continental system competitive with the T.C.A.; that at the first sign of such an effort the lines will be taken away from them upon some new pretext.

### DAY IN WINTER

I SHALL invade the quiet of a wood
Before this day—this lovely day!—shall end;
And I will stand where we in summer stood,
Where trees with weighted branches mutely bend,
Each twig outlined by filaments of snow,
The forest floor new carpeted in white,
With tiny prints where woodland creatures go
On silent, darting forays of delight.

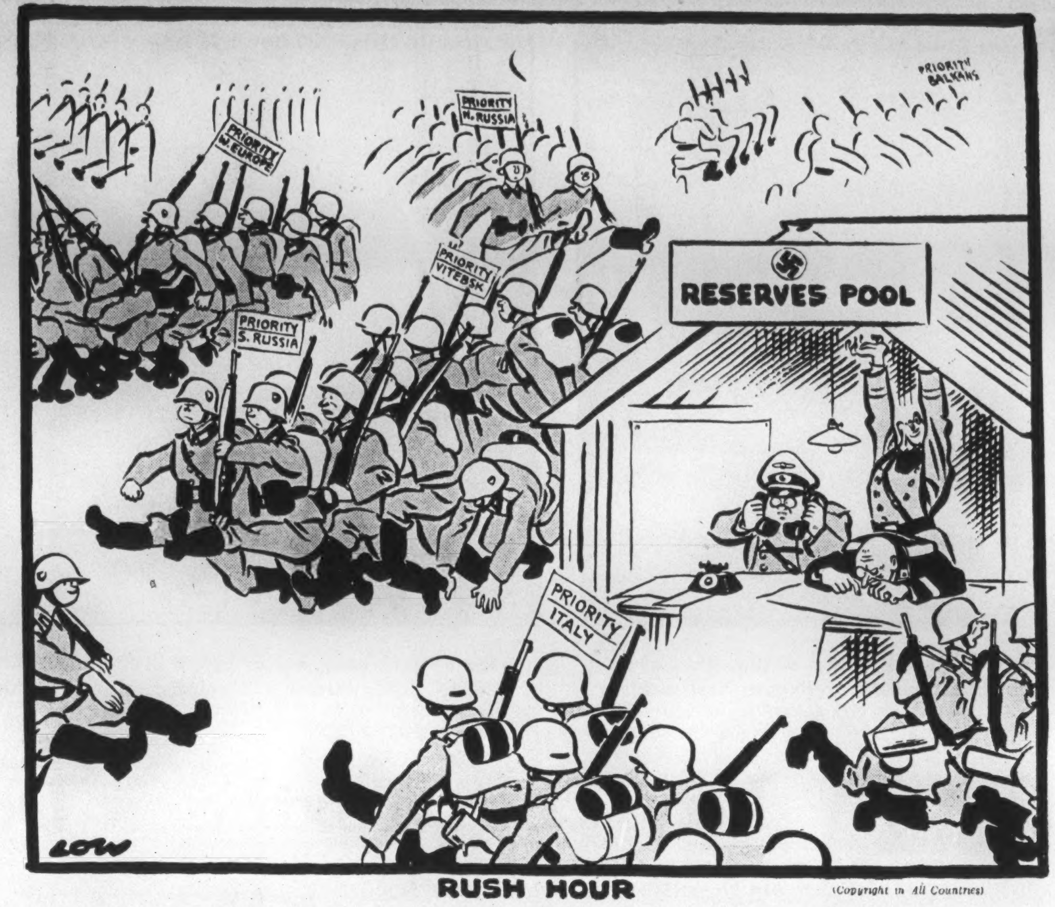
The distant sun shall smite the quickened ground
With effervescent diamonds' lucid fire,
And peace shall then prevail—no alien sound
To desecrate the hidden heart's desire.
The fingers of the snow will touch my hair,
And I shall close my eyes—and you'll be there.

CLARA BERNHARDT

We have no particular objection to the theory that the T.C.A., which has to compete with three trans-continental airlines in the United States, should be protected from competition in Canada. There are substantial arguments in favor of it, arguments which were effectively used by the C.P.R. in its opposition to the projects of the C.N.R. and the G.T.P. There are also arguments against it. But the idea that there is any special vice in railway ownership of airlines which does not pertain to any other kind of ownership is simply illogical. The real problem, if we grant the desirability of monopoly in the main line service, is to determine when the feeder lines, which Mr. Howe wants to keep in private ownership, are in danger of becoming competitive with, rather than feeders to, the trans-continental service. A regulation prohibiting a railway from owning airlines cannot possibly prevent those same airlines from being owned by financial groups closely associated with the railway. In other words the divorce is entirely meaningless unless it is to be read as a threat that if the airlines continue to follow the policy of linking up and "reaching out for new franchises" they will again be headed off by some new use of the sovereign power of Parliament.

## Polling the Forces

A GOOD deal of discussion is going on as to the best method for polling the votes of the members of the armed forces who are away from their constituencies, who now represent a very heavy proportion of the total electorate. The proxy system which was employed in the Ontario general election, against violent opposition by the parties which were then out of power in the province, seems to be now leading in favor. It is not an ideal system, and it has occurred to us to wonder whether a ballot containing the names of all the recognized parties which will offer candidates in the election would not serve the purpose even better, in spite of the fact that it would be impossible to include the names of the individual candidates in the particular constituency in which the soldier or sailor or airman would be voting.



RUSH HOUR

(Copyright in All Countries)

The difficulty that there would in some constituencies be no candidate for one or another of these parties could be overcome by instructing the forces to mark their ballot with a 1 and a 2, with the understanding that if the party marked 1 had no candidate running the vote would go to the candidate representing the party marked 2. The only class of candidates for whom nothing could be done by this method and who would consequently be debarred from any share of the service vote would be the "Independents", who usually describe themselves as Independent Liberals or Independent something else and run against a "regular" candidate of the same party. Obviously no service man would vote for any such candidate unless he knew that there was one running in his constituency, a matter about which it is impossible to enlighten him. But even under the proxy system it must be extremely difficult and embarrassing for the proxy to make up his mind whether his service man, whom he probably knows to be a Liberal or something else, would prefer to vote for the regular party candidate or the Independent.

It may as well be recognized that there is no conceivable system which will not fall short in some respects of the ordinary system under which the voter presents himself at a particular polling place and marks a ballot bearing the names of the individuals who are running.

## Laws of the Air

THE doctrine of international law of the air which has been put forward by Canada in the Howe plan is not, probably, the one under which Canada would be able to extract the maximum advantage from her geographical position. Another doctrine, which would give us the right to refuse passage through Canadian air to any airplane or airship except on our own terms, would enable us to exact a toll from perhaps nine-tenths of the aircraft plying to and from the United States—if we could get it internationally adopted. But it is not a good or wise international doctrine, it would lead to many and serious disputes, and anyhow the chance of getting it adopted is small. Canada therefore is assuredly doing the right thing in proposing a much more broadminded and internationally public spirited doctrine, though we expect that some of our ultra-nationalists will say that we are giving away sovereign rights of the most precious character.

Our doctrine is "freedom of (internationally) licensed aircraft to fly over, land in, and carry passengers and freight to or from, but not within, any country." It practically treats the super-incumbent air as if it were the high seas, and makes the landing-fields the ports of the nation for the purpose of air traffic. The only difference is that because an airplane over a country may conceivably cause damage on the land surface of that country, the airplane must not only conform to the navigation laws—even ships at sea must do that—but must obtain a license from an international authority. We are going to permit an authority outside of Canada to say who shall, and on what terms, navigate the air over Canadian soil. It is a great step forward, and one which Canada is the first to take.

We have long felt that aviation would be the first field in which a really effective international authority would be set up and would function. The physical impossibility of maintaining a "border" running perpendicularly into the stratosphere for a million miles is enough to prove that territorial sovereignty is inadequate for dealing with air traffic. Territorial sovereignty is not destroyed by the proposed international agreement; it is indeed expressly recognized, and the obligations involved in the agreement are voluntarily accepted by the sovereign state, which retains the right to designate the routes to be flown and the ports to be used by internationally licensed aircraft in passage over its territory. But a great deal of authority is surrendered in regard to all other aspects of international flying, just as a great deal of authority is surrendered under such agreements as the copyright convention and the extradition treaties; and unlike those agreements, the surrender in the aviation agreement is in general terms and conveys legislative power to an international body. Each member state agrees to enact legislation "to bring its national law into conformity with the regulations approved by the assembly" of the international body. Subject only to the right of withdrawal, therefore, the member state hands over to the international body the power to determine its own domestic legislation in all matters pertaining to international aviation. It may however elect to make such an agreement with an adjacent state that the two territories will be regarded as one by the international body and traffic between them will be treated as internal traffic and therefore outside the scope of the agreement.

## For a New League

ONE of the most important features of the agreement is its fundamental assumption that there will be an "International Security Organization" which, when constituted, will have overriding power over the aviation authority "so far as questions involving world security are concerned." Another similar feature is the agreement to refer all disputes as to interpretation to the Permanent Court of International Justice. A third is the insistence that membership must last for five years after the coming into force of the convention and thereafter for periods of six years; states are not free to withdraw except at these intervals.

The whole agreement seems to constitute another—and especially promising — "functional" approach to the problem of the supranational authority. If we can get the nations of the world accustomed to a whole set of limited, functional, and ostensibly temporary and terminable poolings of their sovereignties, it will eventually be much easier to win their consent to a single wide and permanent pooling of them in an organization designed to preserve not merely peace but also justice.

# THE PASSING SHOW

EIRE will continue "scrupulously observing neutrality," which will be a great consolation to the relatives of the hundreds of thousands of Eire men who are not so neutral, being members of the armed forces of the United Nations and consequently liable to be killed as a result of any leakages of information due to Eire's neutrality.

•

There are billions of dollars available for stabilizing foreign exchange, according to United States despatches, but nobody seems to know at what rate it is to be stabilized.

•

There is a growing disposition to inquire whether Eire is a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The way to make it want to be is for the rest of the Commonwealth to decide that it isn't.

•

Mr. Justice Cannon is a Royal Commissioner to inquire into the Quebec provincial police force, but there are no charges against it. The cannon is not properly loaded.

•

The Finns are said to want peace, which is the one thing they cannot have. If they have peace with Russia they automatically have war with Germany. The hour is too late for neutrality.

•

Mr. Drew promises that the provincial notices about the Dominion restrictions on beer will remain posted up in every outlet, and what bothers us is where the Dominion will post its notices that there are no Dominion restrictions on beer.

•

One half-hour period a month is all the free time that the CBC can afford for the discussion of politics by politicians. There seems to be no danger of our getting bored with the subject.

•

### Analogy

Grandfather planted scores of trees
  Wealthy, McIntosh, Northern Spy,
Saplings bending to every breeze,
  Never one of them four feet high.
Grandfather tended them year by year
  Pruned and nourished, with planters' pride,
Saw them bloom with a heart of cheer
  Then, ere the fruit was ripe, he died.

So we are deep in war to-day
For our children's children, an age away.

J. E. M.

•

Cancellation of the Dominion beer restrictions certainly resulted in a lot of froth.

•

G. B. Shaw claims that sanctions against Eire would be an insult to every Irishman. And insults are exclusively an export as far as Ireland is concerned.

•

Juvenile delinquency may call for some severe measures but hardly treatment as harsh as suggested in a Montreal *Star* news heading. It read: CLUBS NEEDED FOR CHILDREN.

•

Radio Tokio says Japanese airmen at Rabaul are spending their time tending their nice little vegetable and garden plots. And praying for a let up in the rain—of bombs!

•

Italian prisoners in England went on strike recently in protest against a reduction in their beer ration. Wops stop as slops drop.

•

If it's isolationism that Eire prefers, she can have all she wants, and a bit more.

•

The Canadian Travel Bureau, Ottawa, warns that Canada's tourist business should not be taken for granted. And the tourists should not be taken for a ride.

•

Some people are saying "Poor little Finland!" They are the people who will next be saying "Poor little Germany!"

•

At Powell River, B.C., recently, Mr. Winch was reported as saying, "We are a militant and revolutionary party. Yes—I said that and I say it again." We are waiting for the second chorus which runs: "I didn't say it and I was misquoted again."

•

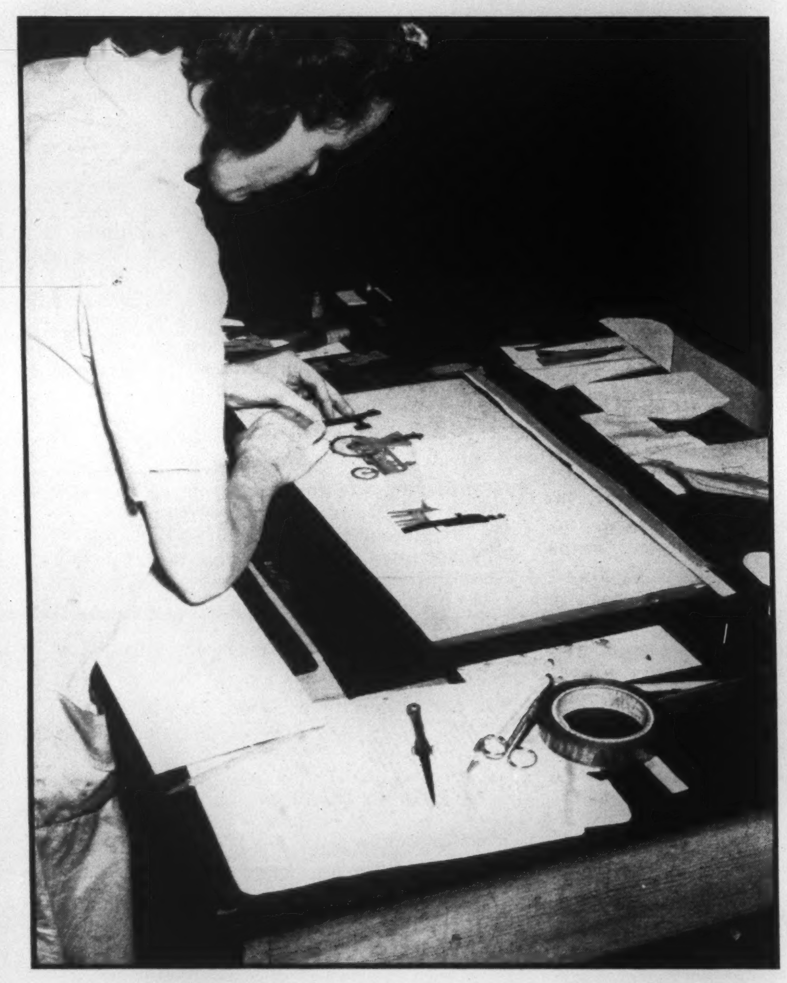
The U.S. Congress appears to be in favor of fighting the war but not in favor of paying for it.

•

Some of our reformer theorists will not admit their schemes are unconstitutional. They maintain it is the constitution that is unconstitutional.

**Short shorts follow comic-strip technique. Here Jean Russell, script writer, goes over a layout of an idea for a film with Philip Ragan (right), creator of Ragan short shorts.**

**It may look easy, but even the backgrounds involve expert design and coloring. Dimitri Petrov (left), painter and colorist, is seen as he discusses set designs with Philip Ragan.**



**Films are shot one movie frame at a time against this illuminated table of frosted glass. Manipulating the puppets is Mrs. Frank Haines, who jumped from marionette shows to short shorts.**

*Photos—National Film Board*

# Lay That Textbook Down, Teacher

### *By Wm. Brown-Forbes*

AN ARITHMETIC book and McGuffey's Reader may have been sufficient for the schooling of the Elder Generation, busy with clipping and combing the wilderness of a brave new world, but two global wars have brought Portugal as close as Penetang, set miner and missionary working for the same new era. The world social pattern is now a close-knit fabric.

Today's child needs a program of study which the narrowness of textbook reading and teacher talks cannot hope to meet. Instructors can only master and teach a dozen subjects in an elementary way.

Augmenting teaching, as has been done to a small degree in Canada, by motion pictures, laboratory example, radio talks, forums by specialists, graphic exhibitions and personal visits by authorities would seem to be the next step. And already official promises to improve teaching methods have been given. Speaking to the Toronto Teachers' Council, Premier of Ontario George Drew declared that "much greater use is now being made of photographic projections, sound films and gramophone records . . . one good film will sometimes teach more than a dozen books."

True, the size and variety of figures which challenge the child's memory today are staggering. Figures which make the speed of light look small, dates, chemical formulae, algebraic symbols vie with the columns of statistics, most of which are considered vital knowledge. Textbook study of this mass of data is tedious, discouraging interest, mentally tiring and not productive enough for the time spent on it. It is more important that the child grasp the *meaning* rather than remember the *appearance* of the symbol; it is more important to know the value and ratio of quantities studied.

A marked advance has been made with the creation of visual statistics where picture symbols of quantities and people are represented (each symbol representing so-many thousands) and the animation of these statistics in motion pictures to show their meaning and derivation.

GREATEST pioneer in the field has been Philip Ragan of Philadelphia, whose Plugger shorts made for the Wartime Prices and Trade Board are distributed by the National Film Board. Ragan, a young architect who studied at the University of Pennsylvania and L'Ecole Des Beaux Arts in Paris, became a devotee of functional design. Returning to the States, he was made an instructor in Works Progress Administration architectural projects. Producing reports on the year's work of his projects Ragan encountered difficulties in making columns of statistics readable, in dramatizing cold facts of accomplishment to impress politicians with the importance of publicly-sustained work. He evolved the pictorial statistic—visual portrayals of manhours, unique maps showing construction progress, silhouettes dramatizing human welfare, wage schemes, labor administration.

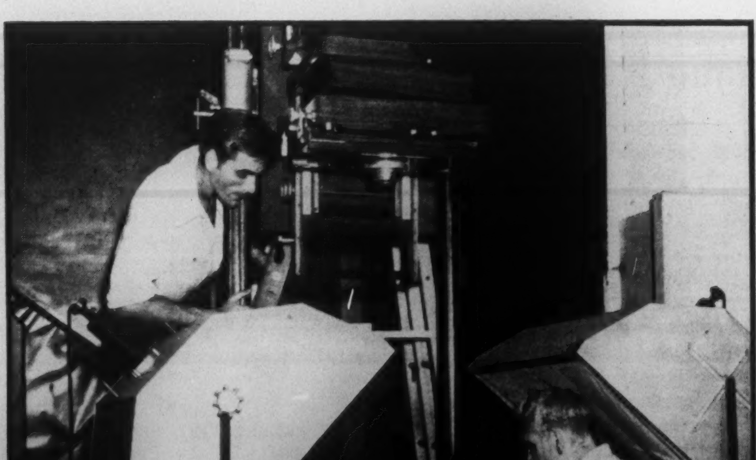
But in advancing his new medium Ragan met new problems. While visual statistics were more readily assimilated than columns of figures, sometimes they too took a long time to understand.

Ragan set out to animate his statistics as well as dramatize them. His first movie is now a museum piece.

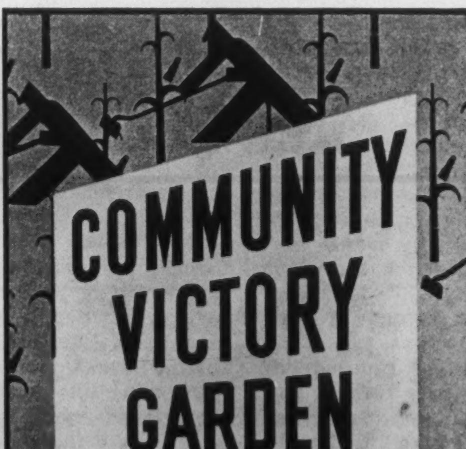
Most effective animated statistics and certainly best example of the Ragan technique is the series of Wartime Economics prepared under the direction of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. In these the character Plugger goes through a simplified form of all the problems which try the average Canadian—rationing, buying fever, inflation—and in the forty second shorts appearing after the newsreel in Canadian theatres the message which the government wishes to impress on the people is made clear.

While these documentaries have been aimed at adult movie audiences many of them have proved excellent visual material for school audiences. If they have not yet supplanted the textbook they certainly augment the teacher's lecture, infusing words with the color of almost-experience. Post-war provincial departments of education might well call on the National Film Board for specialized teaching films as the army does today.

Let's hope junior won't think the three R's too primitive. Certainly he can learn them—and many new things—in a shorter time than his Dad.



**Otta Maya (left), color photographer, and L. LeCoanet, former newsreel cameraman, shoot backgrounds for Plugger short shorts.**

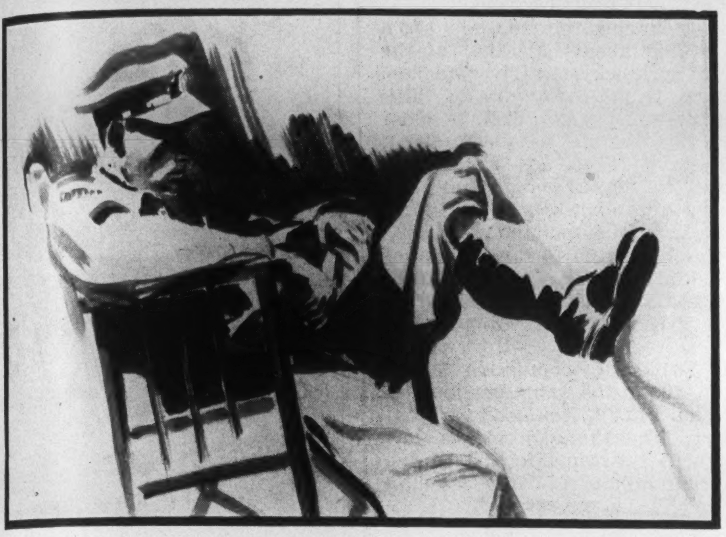


**Canadians are familiar with Plugger who clarifies their wartime problems.**

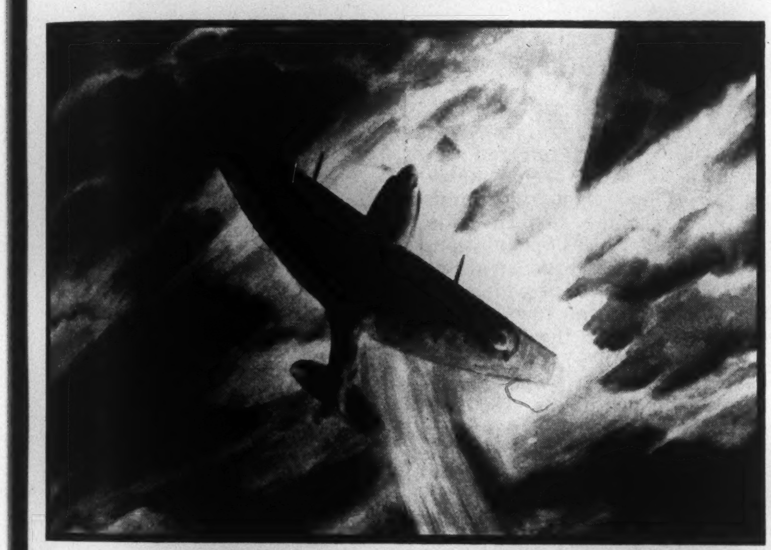
**In the small projection room, the staff watches the running of a finished short. R. Strassbourg (left )writes the musical scores.**

# Canadian War Artists Cover the Battle-Fronts

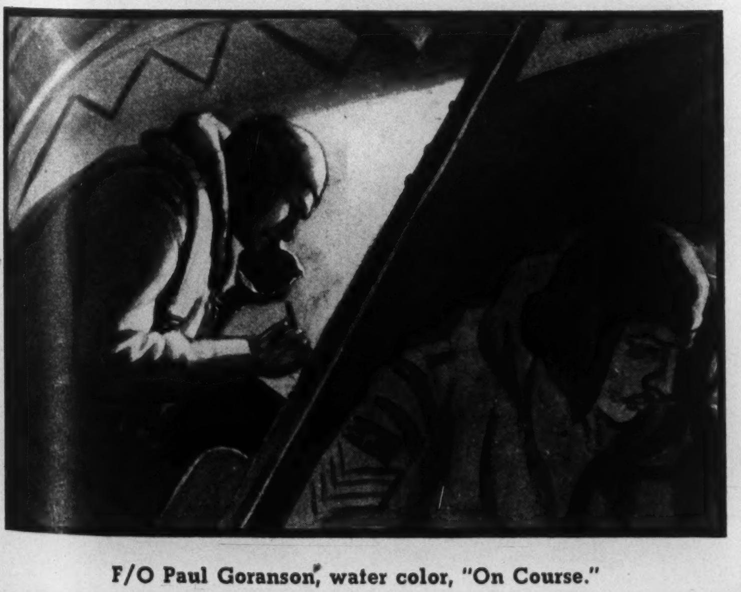
### *By Margaret K. Zieman*



F/O Eric Aldwinckle, watercolor sketch of pilot ready for "Ops."



F/O Carl Schaefer, water color, "Per Ardua ad Astra".



F/O Paul Goranson, water color, "On Course."

FOR the past year Canadian artists have been sharing the life of Canadian fighting men in the air, on the sea and in Italy in order to record their impressions of Canadian achievements. From their pens and brushes, the public, both now and after the war, will gain a better idea of the daily activities of its fighting men in all three services.

First results of the efforts of Canada's official war artists were shown at the National Gallery in London, England, in a combined exhibition of some 60 paintings, which was officially opened by H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent. Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner and chairman of the Canadian War Artists' Advisory Committee, was one of the moving spirits behind the project which was authorized in November, 1942, when provisions were made for thus recording the living history of all three services.

The artists represent practically all schools of painting. In every case they have worked entirely on their own and given their personal interpretation to what they have observed in the fighting areas.

Captain W. A. Ogilvie of Montreal and Captain Charles Comfort, Canadian Army war artists, who accompanied the Canadians to Sicily and later to Italy, moved with the troops and often sketched in the front line when the action was going on. The first exhibition of their pictures was quite naturally a show for the fighting men themselves. It was held in the Beaver Club in Campobasso, Italy, renamed "Canada Town" after it was occupied by the advancing Canadians. The 57 water-colors and sketches executed by Ogilvie and Comfort were on display for two days, and 3,000 soldiers saw them. Later the show was moved to 8th Army headquarters where they were viewed by General Sir Bernard Montgomery. These were the first war artists' pictures available from an active theatre, and beside being very good reporting, are first-rate works of art.

SEVENTEEN paintings by four artists with the R.C.A.F. were shown in the collection at the National Gallery. These officer-artists have been overseas for the past year, collecting first hand impressions, sketching and painting. They have central working quarters in London from which they go out to the units and commands to obtain their materials.

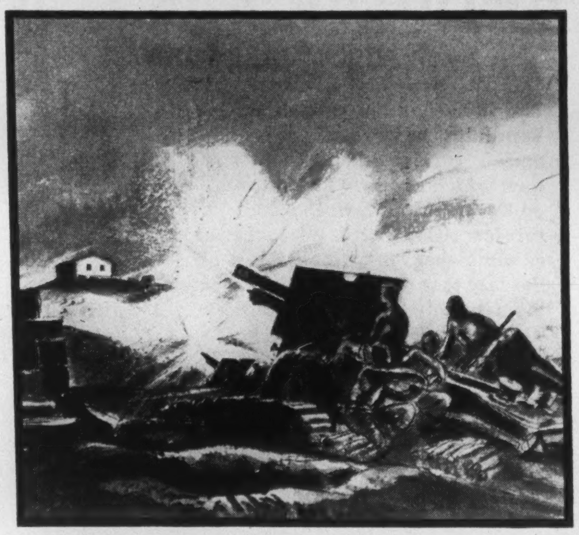
Many of them like Flying Officer Paul Goranson of Vancouver have had adventures of their own. In March, 1943, he was torpedoed en route to Britain but was rescued from a life boat by a corvette. He lost all his equipment and many sketches. After a summer spent in observing Bomber Command operations, he went to Africa last August and followed the campaigns there and in Malta. Now he is in Italy working with Canadian fighter pilots.

The other R.C.A.F. artists have spent most of their time in Britain. Flying Officer E. H. Holgate, R.C.A., now is back in Canada. One of his finished pictures, "Dawn Readiness" recently was placed on exhibition in the National Gallery in Ottawa.

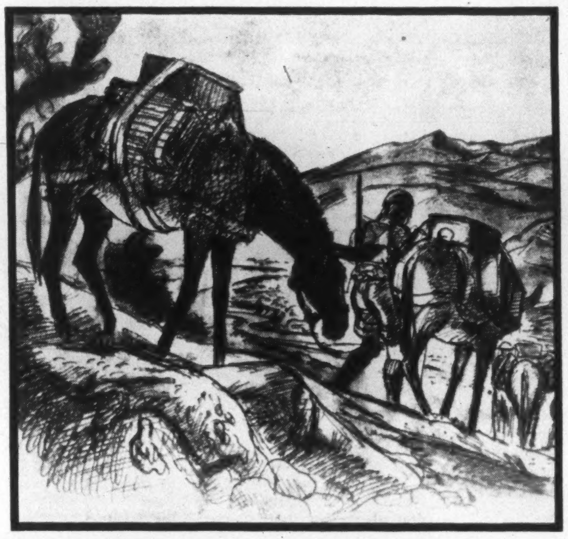
Flying Officer Eric Aldwinckle who began commercial art work at 14 years of age and taught at the Ontario College of Art before going to the R.C.A.F., has a number of pictures in the Canadian exhibit. His painting showing the red-hot engine of a bomber homeward bound from coastal patrol was the centre of attention for airmen who visited the galleries.

Flying Officer Carl Schaefer, whose airfield pictures attracted particularly favorable attention, studied at the Ontario College of Art, Toronto, and was an instructor at Central Technical School there. He was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1940 and has two paintings in the National Gallery, Ottawa. Last year a number of Schaefer's pictures were included in the Show at Toronto of the Canadian Society of Painters in Water Color.

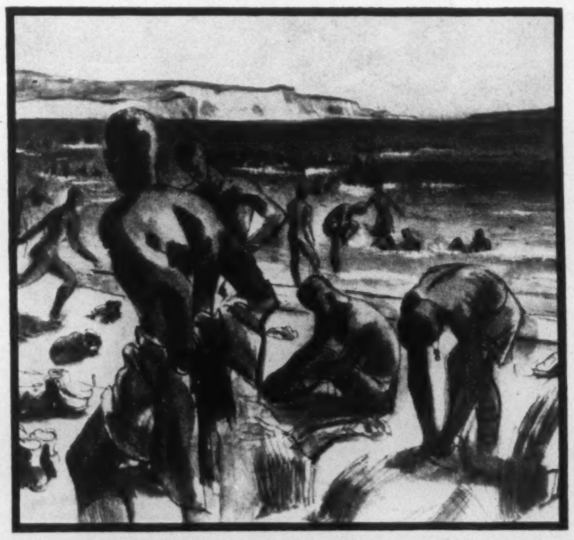
Paintings by Canada's naval artists were in the minority in the exhibition, since artists like Lieut. C. A. (Tony) Martin and Cmdr. Harold Beament painted between spasms of work on active duty.



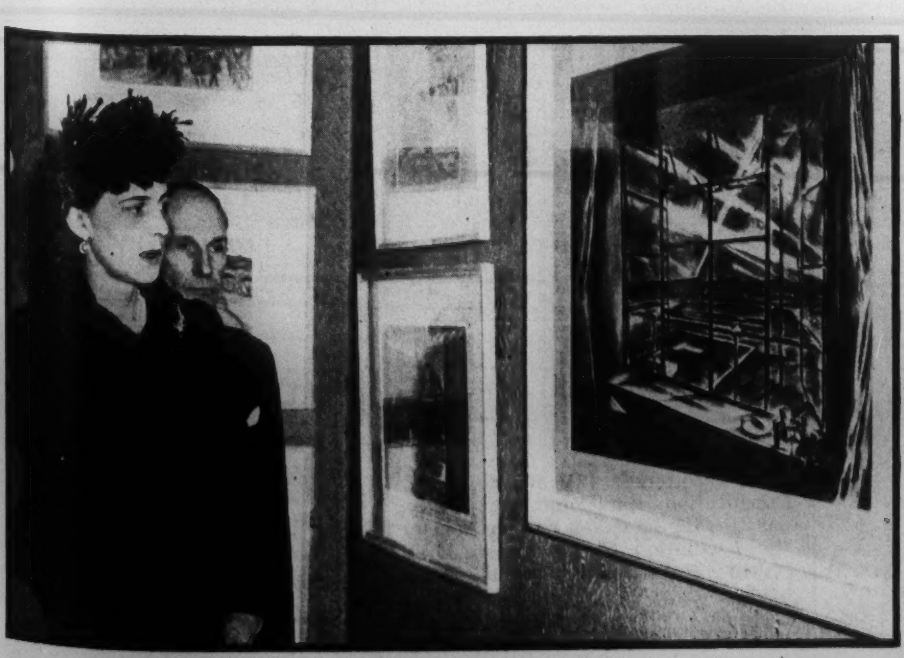
Capt. W. A. Ogilvie, "Night shoot-25 pounder guns."



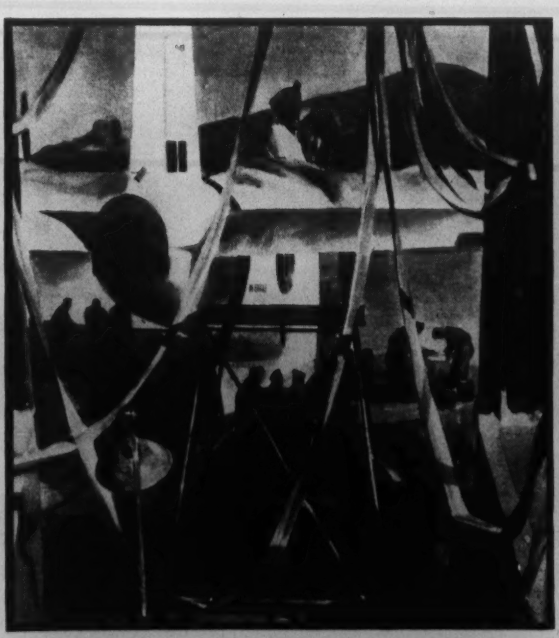
Capt. W. A. Ogilvie, "Mule Train, Agira, Sicily."



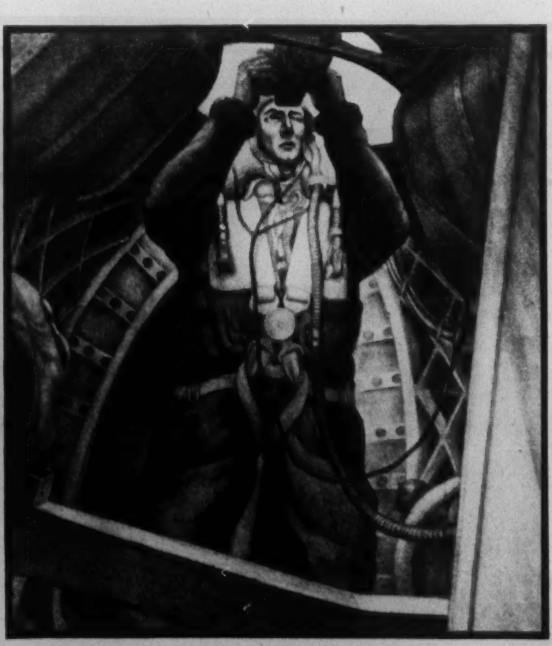
W. A. Ogilvie, "Swimming Parade (Mediterranean)."



The first combined exhibition of paintings by Canada's official war artists at the National Gallery, London, was opened by H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent.



E. Aldwinckle, water color (studio painting), "Maintenance Hangar, Coastal Command".



F/O Edwin Holgate, water color, Wellington Bomber Squadron, "Navigator Takes a Bearing."

# Independence of Soviet Republics is a Myth

By WATSON KIRKCONNELL

**The idea that the sixteen Soviet Republics have each a culture and a special identity of their own which needs to be represented by an independent diplomatic service strikes Prof. Kirkconnell as somewhat fantastic, in view of the fact that the great majority of them have very small and very illiterate populations. Their actual autonomy, he suggests, is entirely illusory, because the Communist party must "form the directing nucleus" of all political organizations in the Union.**

SOVIET foreign policy has taken on a fascinating new phase with the announcement by Foreign Minister Molotov that hereafter the sixteen member republics of the Soviet Union shall be entitled to open and maintain separate diplomatic relations with foreign countries, sovereign-nation style.

In support of this new policy, it is urged that the various Soviet republics have strong individual traditions and national cultures, and are thus eligible to enter on autonomous diplomatic nationhood. Optimists also regard the arrangement as demonstrating the free and democratic development of genuine autonomy within a federal system.

Words seem to mean almost anything in an age of propaganda, and we shall therefore gain a truer picture of the situation by enumerating a few facts and statistics regarding these republics, gleaned largely from the 1943 edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. The republics are as follows:

(1) Russia proper, with a population of 109,278,614. This is the main dynamic nucleus of the Union, with an imposing record in science, literature and industry.

(2) Ukraina, population 30,960,221. This region, too, has its traditions going back to the Middle Ages, when Kiev was the mother city of the Eastern Orthodox faith. Its national character has been somewhat shaken by the transfer of millions of its more self-conscious and prosperous citizens to Siberia.

(3) White Russia, population 5,567,976. This republic had no independent national history prior to 1917. In 1921, the Communists set up an "Institute of White Russian Culture" at Minsk.

(4) Azerbaijan, population 3,209,727. The metropolis is the oil city of Baku. The people have no separate tradition or culture. The main centre of Azerbaijani life lies across the frontier in Iran.

(5) Georgia, population 3,542,289. Here, among the wild trans-Caucasian ranges, as the *Britannica* (x, 195) explains, "complexity of relief and climate has led to the development and preservation of scattered populations, each with its own language and culture, remote from communication with one another and the outside world".

(6) Armenia, population 1,281,599. This is a mere mountainous fragment of former Armenia.

(7) Kazakstan, population 6,145,937, a republic of Inner Asia virtually without civilization or history. Of the population, the *Britannica* (xiii, 303) states: "About 95 per cent of them are illiterate."

(8) Uzbekistan, population 6,282,446. The people have only recently been introduced to civilization. As the *Britannica* (xxii, 919) explains: "Most of the inhabitants are illiterate and therefore find new laws particularly difficult to understand."

(9) Turkmenistan, population 1,253,985, or about half that of the state of Kentucky, largely made up, according to the *Britannica*, of "illiterate tribesmen" (xxii, 622). It adds: "Since the Russian conquest (1881), many have taken to settled life, though much semi-nomadism and some pure nomadism still exists".

(10) Kirghizia, population 1,459,301, closely related to the Kazaks of Kazakstan. "Of the 9 per cent of the population able to read and write, most are Russians" (*Britannica*, xii, 412).

(11) Tajikstan, population 1,485,091, or about the same number as Nebraska. The *Britannica* (xxi, 759) states: "The literacy rate is low throughout the republic and in the Badakshan area is probably less than 2 per cent."

(12) Moldavia. If this is the Soviet republic of 1939, east of the Dniester, the population is about 576,000. If it is assumed to include Bessarabia, the population is over 3,500,000. Neither region has any independent culture or history.

## Threat to Finland

(13) Karelia, now referred to significantly as the Karelo-*Finnish* Republic, is a bleak stretch of marsh and forest along the eastern frontiers of Finland. Its population, apart from its huge concentration-camps, is about 500,000, of which the Russians (chiefly in the towns) constitute 57 per cent and the Karelians (chiefly in the country) only 38 per cent. Of these latter, who alone, through kinship with the 3,800,000 Finns of Finland, might lay remote claim to a local "tradition", the *Britannica* (xiii, 280) says: "Their houses are built on platforms reached by a ladder and the space beneath is used as a shelter for cattle and sheep." It is hard to understand the slightest ground for the existence of this republic, except as a threat to the independent existence of Finland.

(14-16) Estonia (pop. 1,100,000), Latvia (pop. 2,000,000) and Lithuania (pop. 2,900,000) are three Baltic states with authentic traditions of their own; but those traditions have no kinship with Russia. The Ests and Letts are Lutheran and the Lithuanians are Catholics. All three had solved their agrarian problems in 1918-39 by the division of their lands among the common people. The Baltic states were occupied forcibly by the Red Army in 1939 and absorbed into the U.S.S.R. in 1940 by a forced plebiscite, after tens of thousands of their democratic leaders had been deported to Siberia. None of the Allied Nations regard the extinction of these three republics as being anything but an illegal act of violence.

The foregoing analysis will cast serious doubt on the eligibility of many of the Soviet republics to pose as sovereign states, equipped with ambassadors, legations and all the diplomatic trimmings.

## Reality of Autonomy?

As for the reality of their autonomy, one can be equally sceptical. A press despatch from Moscow insists that small nations everywhere will find the new arrangement full of encouragement, "seeing in it, as they will, the possibility of peaceful and independent development within larger frameworks." Two considerations make this interpretation quite illusory:

(1) Soviet foreign policy is still to be completely and absolutely determined by the Supreme Soviet. The diplomats of the member states will simply multiply the voice of a single master.

(2) By Article 126 of the Soviet Constitution, the Communist Party, constituting less than one per cent of the population of the Union, shall "form the directing nucleus of *all* organizations" in the U.S.S.R.

So far as the essential independence of the sixteen republics is concerned, the new decree thus means precisely nothing. They will continue to have as much actual independence as sixteen teeth set in a common jaw.

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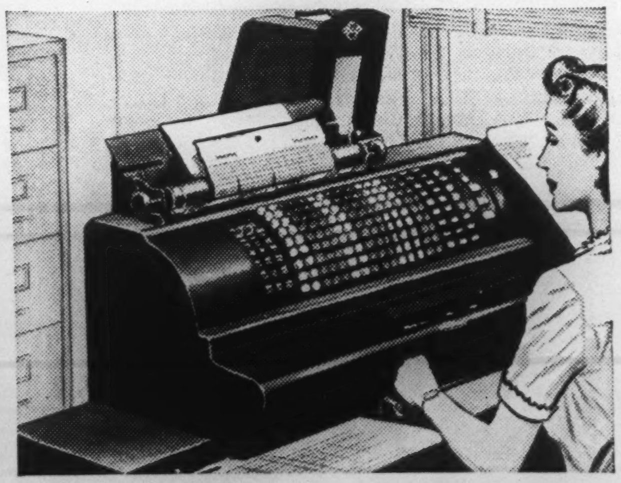

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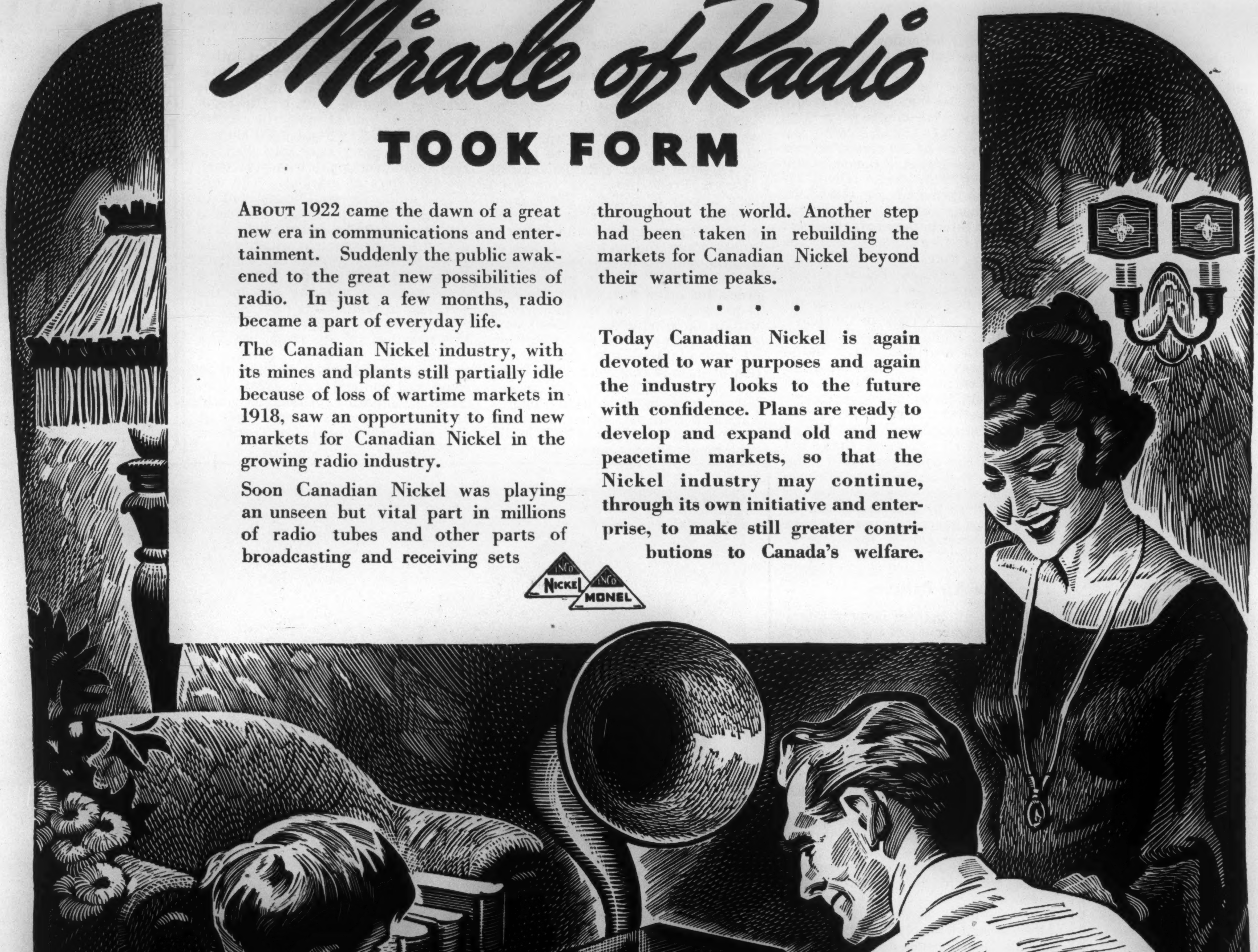
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## THE OTTAWA LETTER

# Mr. Howe Doesn't Want the C.P.R. to Play in His Aviation Yard

By G. C. WHITTAKER

I don't want to play in your yard,
I don't like you any more,
You can't holler down our rain barrel,
You can't climb our cellar door.

ATTEMPTING to read in Hansard the announcement of the Government's post-war policies on domestic and international air transport we found our attention being distracted by the intrusion of a recollection of the old childhood song from which we have quoted. The intrusion persisted until finally we were compelled to pause to determine the reason for it. It seemed altogether absurd that a trivial childhood song should keep cutting in on a record of high national policy. And yet there it was, much like a radio station you don't know and don't want to hear sneaking in on a program you are anxious to hear.

Obviously there was no relation between the song and post-war air transport policy. It required only a very brief pause in our reading, however, for the reason for the mental intrusion to become apparent. The old refrain was a perfect accompaniment to the frequent allusions to Canadian Pacific Airlines with which the Hon. Clarence Decatur Howe decorated his pronouncement on air policy before reaching the point of revealing that he proposed to make an end of Canadian Pacific Airlines. We found it a bit annoying. Anxious to learn as quickly as possible all about the air policy, we found it necessary every so often to read what appeared to be the cherished record of Mr. Howe's reactions to everything connected with Canadian Pacific Airlines. The tone of the record seemed to be very much that of the complaint of the child in the song. Indeed, we had to push through to the end of the announcement with its Canadian draft of an international air transport convention to free ourselves from the impression that the occasion for formulating new air policies at all was the regrettable waywardness of the C.P.R. in seeking a share in the operation of air service in Canada.

But that is just a way the Hon. Clarence Decatur has. It is not a pleasant way. The time for it to have been corrected, one fancies, was in early childhood. Frequently we have marvelled that some member or other of the Opposition, provoked by the Minister's manner, has not attempted the correction of it even now when it is so obviously chronic. But then we are always marvelling at the failure of the Opposition in this day and generation to attempt to work improvement in the Government.

### The New Air Policies

The new air policies deserve attention quite regardless of the Minister's manner of announcing them. With them Canada again steps into the lead, as it has done so often in connection with the initiation of war and post-war plans and policies. The domestic plan clears the air, literally as well as figuratively, for a new start in air transport after the end of the war. The international plan defines Canada's position in a way which may give some leadership to other countries, since this country is especially interested, sitting as it does athwart some of the principal intercontinental air routes of the world.

The domestic plan confirms the government's previously announced intention of giving Trans-Canada Airlines a monopoly of transcontinental traffic and of any international traffic originating in Canada except trans-border traffic with the United States. The new feature of the policy is the barring of surface carriers from participation in air transport. According to Mr. Howe it was considered well to follow the example of the United States in this respect. The only reasons apart from the U.S. example for this particular angle of the policy adduced by the Minister were that railway ownership of air services was likely to be conducive of uneconomic competition and exploitation and that as far as possible the government proposed to keep the undeveloped fields for feeder airlines open as a source of opportunity for Canadian Air Force men after the war.

### C. N. Divorce Simple

The divorcing of Canadian National Railways from its air transport subsidiary will be a very simple matter. Another crown company will be set up to take over Trans-Canada and it will probably take over along with it the railway officials who have been most directly connected with the air service. C.P.R. owns all but one of the independent air services now operating and will be required to turn these over to other ownership. The plan automatically washes out proposals of Toronto Transportation Commission and other local and interurban surface carrier systems across the country for local and regional helicopter services.

Since air transport is to be kept separate from all other carrier services it seems logical and suitable to have its control in charge of a body devoted exclusively to air transport matters. The Air Transport Board which is to be created, in addition to granting licences, assigning routes, and fixing tariffs, will have the duty of keeping the whole field of air service requirements under survey. It is to be authorized to recommend financial assistance to operators in or proposing to enter the transport field, which suggests that returned Air Force men will be able to secure capital aid if they want to engage in the business.

There is likely to be disappointment that the Minister's outline of policy included no provision for government help to keep the Canadian aircraft industry operating on a minimum scale after the war. The Minister has had before him for some time proposals for such help put forward by a committee headed by Director General Ralph Bell, of Aircraft Production, and composed very largely of ranking government officials. They aimed at keeping the most efficient units of the industry employed on the making of designs and the manufacture of models from these designs, all to government order, for a few years after the war. It is recognized that the industry is not in a condition, without such guaranteed orders, to go forward on a commercial basis after the termination of its war contracts. Mr. Howe has secured rights for the manufacture in Canada of a four-engine American transport plane, but it is assumed that this is to be built in the government-owned plant near Toronto. Word we have is that the industry, now employing some 125,000 people, takes a very dark view of its future unless government assistance in the way of orders for trainer and transport planes is forthcoming at the end of its war operations.

In its international policy, already submitted to other countries, the Ottawa government calls for maximum freedom of the air under international control. It would have transport aircraft of one country free to fly over the territories of other countries without bilateral agreements, but with the number of aircraft engaged in such traffic regulated and limited and the routes flown designed by a universal authority. It proposes equitable distribution of international transport business among the nations. The universal authority would consist of an assembly in which all interested countries would be represented and in a board of directors in which voting power would correspond to a nation's importance in air transport. The plan probably goes as far in the direction of eliminating international rivalry in air transport and promoting free use of air routes as any country has considered going. It may go considerably further than some had contemplated going. Because of Canada's position on world air routes it should carry weight at coming international air transport conferences.

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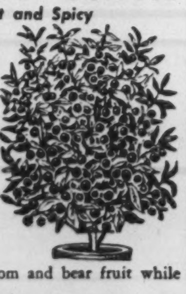

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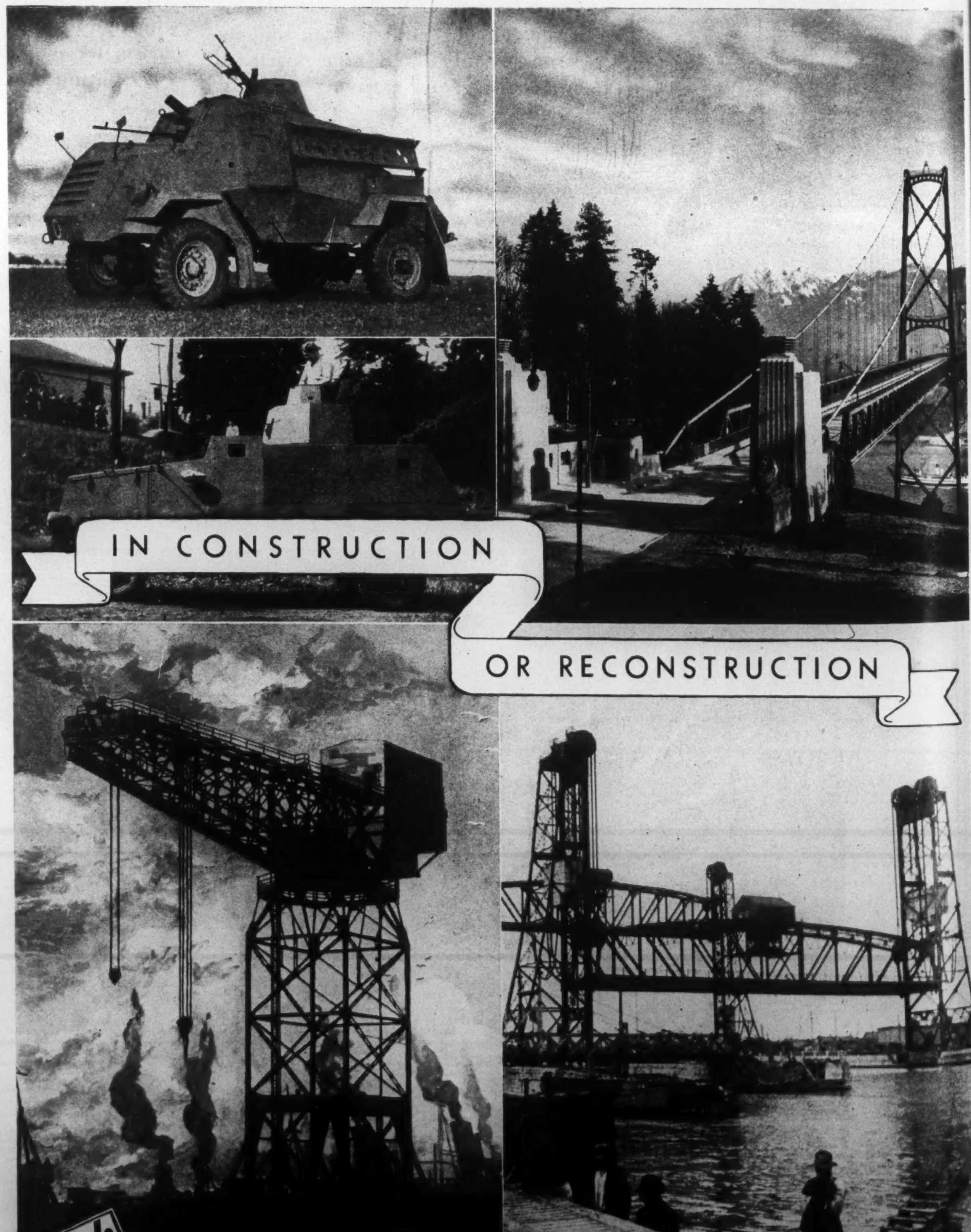

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## BRITISH NEWS-LETTER

# Harnessing the Wartime Spirit To the Tasks of the After-War

### By COMMANDER STEPHEN KING-HALL, M.P.

*(Cabled from England as part of the London News-Letter and published by special arrangement. Copyright.)*

A FEW weeks ago I published a letter from a member of the Home Guard in England asking how the spirit of community service engendered during the war could be kept alive and harnessed to worthwhile undertakings after the war.

I have had a flood of correspondence in reply to this letter, and published a summary of this correspondence which in its turn has called forth more correspondence rather different from the first.

Since it is clear that the subject is of great interest to many readers I am coming back to it in this cable.

Most of the people who wrote me just after the publication of the Home Guard's letter were in little doubt as to the kinds of development they wanted to see in the life of the community, but are groping for ways of bringing them about. More recent correspondents are not groping. They are already creators or supporters of some voluntary movement and fired with conviction.

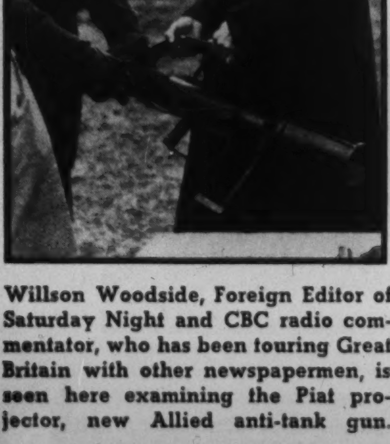
Taken as a whole the letters received reveal three things. First, there is a growing demand among all classes of people in this country (as after the last war) for opportunities to serve the community, to practice citizenship, and to spend part of their leisure in some sort of communal activity.

Secondly, a great many social service organizations already exist, covering practically every aspect of community life. Thirdly, these organizations touch a surprisingly small percentage of the adult population. Not only does the general public know very little of their work, but as yet there is not much coordination between many of them.

## Social Service "Pool"

During recent weeks people have written to tell me about the community associations, civil and other societies founded in their towns, either by private individuals or on the initiative of local authority. These societies have a general appeal when fully developed, and enable members to interest themselves actively in music, drama, art and discussion groups on a variety of subjects from civics to engineering, youth movement domestic science, crafts, sport, and so forth.

Examples of other and more specialized community organizations brought to notice are the Citizen House at Bath, devoted mainly to music and drama, the Countrymen's Colleges of Cambridgeshire, and various gardening and land associations. The growth of these is interesting but it is not much help to know about admirable but purely local achievements. Those who have the leisure and voluntary effort to pool want to know where and how to pool it.



**Willson Woodside, Foreign Editor of Saturday Night and CBC radio commentator, who has been touring Great Britain with other newspapermen, is seen here examining the Piat projector, new Allied anti-tank gun.**

Such a pool does exist for those who need it in the shape of the National Council of Social Service. Its name is not compelling. Its work is quite unknown to the many. This is a pity, for it is concerned with nearly every sort of social service and welfare work, either directly or through the affiliated bodies of many of them and the well-known national movements.

The Council was founded after the last war to take up and coordinate the great amount of voluntary effort then available. It is not an organization to which you pay a subscription (though you can do this too) and then lie back with the glowing thought that you helped forward some good work. The Council's chief raw material is your good work, not your money.

The chief wartime job of the N.C.S.S. has been a special one (rather out of line with its usual work), that is, the creation of the Citizens' Advice Bureaus. Generally speaking it does not, as a body, organize any particular enterprise but brings together voluntary workers and helps them to do the work. In this way it has helped create community associations and centres, particularly on big housing estates, homes for old people who can afford to pay sums up to £3 a week for their keep, occupational clubs for men and women, which were started take up some enforced leisure caused by unemployment and have now caught on permanently.

It has assisted the growth of rural industries and rural hostels. Either directly or through the twenty-six rural community councils which exist, one thousand parish councils are affiliated to the N.C.S.S. and work with it for the improvement of their villages and parishes.

## District Councils

Another important piece of work has been the establishment of district councils for social service. The function of these councils is to "bring together groups of people who are willing to meet for systematic discussion of the social needs of their local community. They can help bring about the integration of local efforts, statutory and voluntary, without destroying the qualities which flow from the autonomy of local authorities and voluntary organizations."

The Service to Youth Council has been considerable and a great number of youth movements are affiliated to it.

The N.C.S.S. is financed by subscriptions from the government and other grants, and by the sale of publications. The lack of finance no doubt curtails and restricts its activities, but above all it suffers from a lack of publicity. There will be a wealth of voluntary effort available in this country after the war and much will be dissipated for want of easily found channels in which to flow. Here is an organization which at least has a chart of the canals open to voluntary service, and guides to their navigation.

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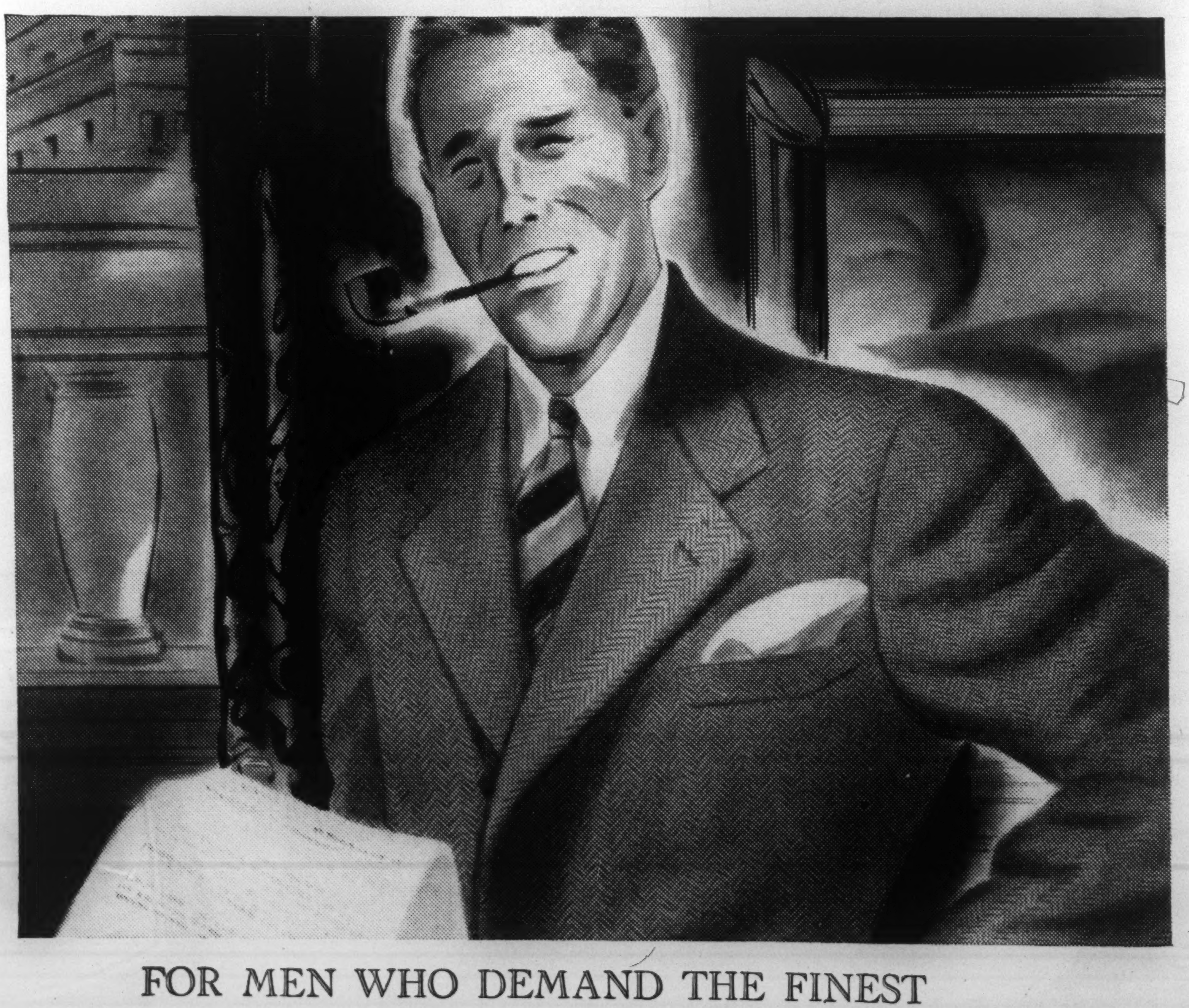

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# Canadian Labor Follows the British Tradition

By C. ROSS MacEWAN

**The charge that Canadian Labor is departing from British tradition by associating itself with a political party is entirely unfounded. It is the American tradition that it is abandoning, and the reason is that political conditions are fundamentally different here.**

**The affiliation of unions with the CCF is not confined to the Canadian Congress of Labor organizations, and A. F. of L. may now have a majority of affiliated locals.**

CANADA'S two big labor union congresses, through their last year's conventions, moved markedly toward direct political action. The Trades and Labor Congress (A.F. of L. and craft groups) endorsed the principle of such action and called upon affiliated unions to study the program and policy of the CCF. The Canadian Congress of Labor (C.I.O. and national industrial unions) went a step further, endorsed the CCF as the "political arm of labor" in Canada and called upon chartered and affiliated local unions to affiliate with the CCF party.

Coming so soon after CCF gains in the Ontario elections, these labor moves naturally precipitated furious press discussion. The Trades Congress move was half-heartedly described as a CCF "defeat", using the argument that a move for direct affiliation had been turned down and replaced by the "study the program" resolution. This was somewhat flimsy logic since an almost identically-worded resolution had been passed by the 1942 C.C.L. Convention as a preparatory step to the direct affiliation move in 1943 and, for the comparatively staid Trades Congress, the resolution represented a tremendous forward step.

The Canadian Congress of Labor recommendation for direct local union affiliation to the CCF, coming a few weeks later, could not be so breezily dismissed. The development was now clear-cut. Canadian Labor had definitely cast its lot in favor of direct political action, and had chosen the CCF party as its official weapon.

Very naturally the press reaction was hostile. Liberal editors, knowing full well that labor had been becoming increasingly resentful of Mr. King's wartime labor policies contented themselves with questioning the wisdom of the move. The Conservative press, which had been counting on corralling labor discontent, could hardly justify Liberal mistakes. They too contented themselves with questioning the wisdom of the move.

## Inadequate Knowledge

Both types of editorial opinion exposed woefully inadequate knowledge of both the background and operation of the Labor movement. Some called it "un-British," others lauded the American Labor movement's so-called "non-partisan" policy, quite ignoring the fact that the U.S. movement operates under a totally different political structure than the Canadian. But it was left for one distinguished Canadian journalist, whose observation was widely reprinted, to make the most amusing blunder of all. He scored the C.C.L. move as "unprecedented," and called upon the rest of the British and democratic world as witness that labor unions had never affiliated to a political party before.

In Great Britain, motherland of organized labor, unions had formed their own Labor Party before the last great war. Historically, the CCF in Canada has followed an almost parallel road. In Great Britain, under the sponsorship of Keir Hardie, laborite Socialists first formed the Independent Labor Party—an individual membership organization similar to the CCF in its early days. Following a period of anti-union legislation, the British unions together with the I.L.P., Fabian Socialists and other small groupings, formed a mass-affiliation party which we now know as the British Labor Party.

In New Zealand and Australia similar developments took place. Independent Labor Party members, coming from Great Britain, took a lead in the formation of the now powerful New Zealand and Australian union movements. After a few years of individual membership party organization, mass affiliations of unions took place and resulted in the now-governing New Zealand and Australian Labor Parties.

Variations on the same theme emerged in Scandinavian parliamentary kingdoms.

In all cases, affiliation is by the local union or national union, rather than through the central labor congress. This permits civil service employees to refrain from direct political affiliation, allows freedom of choice to the workers themselves, and keeps the labor centre as a politically independent "lobby" as well as an inter-union legislative centre.

## In France, Germany

In France, Germany, and other previously non - parliamentary and now fascist nations, the deputy system of elections (a vote cast for the party which then names deputies on a proportionate basis) produced a plethora of small political parties. Labor unions remained independent, since only through independence could they force even temporary unity among the pro-labor parties. In the United States, where the primary system of party nomination discourages a large group of parties and makes possible the naming of pro-labor nominees of either party in well-organized industrial districts, Labor has also remained non-partisan, for the simple reason that party lines mean nothing in either the Congress or the Senate. In Russia, where party differences do not exist at all, unions have actually become part of the Government, membership being as obligatory as citizenship, and production policies taking an equal place with collective bargaining in local union discussions.

In parliamentary democracies such as Britain or Scandinavia, the individual candidate system of election produced a small number (usually two) of parties, each of which was tightly disciplined, since a breach of the party line would produce a new election. With the development of industrialization, the old merchant versus landowner line which distinguished the classic parties vanished, both parties competing for the monetary support of the new ruling class of industrialists and financiers. Unable to break into these party machines, Labor has been forced to support a new party which was usually pioneered by socialists of various stripes. In the fullness of time, one of the older parties usually died out or merged with its competitor, leaving two new parties—one, a party of the Right, supported by Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Employers' Associations, etc. and financed by business, the other a party of the Left, formed on a combined individual membership and mass affiliation basis, financed and supported by unions, farm organizations, co-operatives, etc.

This pattern has been identical in every parliamentary democracy. In some nations where there is a large farm population, farm parties exist which maintain a gentlemen's agreement with the labor party, but in more highly industrialized countries, the two groups have merged. In "sponsoring" the CCF and calling for local union affiliation, the Canadian Congress of Labor has not taken an "unprecedented" step, it has merely followed a now well-established British tradition.

The surprising thing is not that Canadian Labor is now supporting and affiliating to the CCF . . . the surprising thing is that Canadian Labor was so late in taking such a step.

American influence is, of course, responsible for the delay. Unlike Labor in other parliamentary countries, Canadian labor, like Canadian industry, lives under the shadow of the United States. For the obvious added strength possible through membership in international unions, Canadian unionists of both craft and industrial schools have had to accept constitutional restrictions and political policies set up by American Labor. Proportionately, Canadian Labor is better organized and far more politically advanced than American.

With the confusion and competition arising out of the American A.F. of L. versus C.I.O. split, Canadian labor saw its chance. To start with, the C.I.O. unions gave their Canadian locals almost complete autonomy. What is more, the temperament of the new Canadian industrial unionists was such that they would take the autonomy regardless of consequences. Despite a constitutional provision intended to make affiliation to a political party impossible, Nova Scotia members of the United Mine Workers took the leap some four years ago and affiliated to the CCF. The national industrial unions began to follow suit. A.F. of L. affiliates began ignoring their constitutions shortly afterward. Even before the C.C.L. passed its formal resolution, a large number of C.C.L. and A.F. of L. unions were already affiliated to the CCF. The number is still growing, and to-day A.F. of L. unions probably have an edge over the industrial union groups in numbers of local unions affiliated.

## Varying Influences

The Conservatives, largely in Ontario and completely within the A.F. of L. affiliates, still exercise some influence through older leaders. This is not a serious block and will probably gradually fade as the spokesmen retire into political appointments as a reward for their labor label. The Communist (now Labor-Progressive) lobby is much more effective, since it consists of younger men who are well scattered in key positions in some of the more militant C.C.L. and A.F. of L. unions. Strategically, however, they are not in an enviable spot. They are unable to oppose political action without losing their own following and must therefore content themselves with a delaying action designed to bring pressure upon the CCF to admit the Labor-Progressive Party into affiliation as well. Since the CCF has more young leaders in even more unions, a showdown will inevitably result in a CCF victory, but this is not likely to come until some major political issue, such as federal elections, arises.

Union affiliation to the CCF is a move of historical importance. It strengthens the political influence of labor; it reinforces the economic and organizational base of the CCF party.

But it is a belated move that had to come sooner or later. It is one more evidence that Canada is developing politically along a line parallel with other members of the British Commonwealth and other parliamentary democracies.

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# Allies Will Free Korea from Japanese Yoke

### By EDMUND ROBERTS

**For 30 years Japan has practised the same methods of repression in Korea as Germany is using in Poland to root out every semblance of national culture. But Japan's reign of terror and repression in Korea has failed to crush that nation's fierce determination to regain its liberty and reassert its national independence.**

**The history of Japanese aggression in Korea goes back much farther than even the nineteenth century and has been marked by unspeakable terrorism and the ruthless exploitation of its resources for the benefit of the invaders.**

BY NONE has the expressed determination of the United Nations to wrest from Japan her ill-gotten gains of the past century been more joyfully received than by the unhappy people of Korea.

Since August 1910—though long before that the Japanese exerted almost predominating influence—Korea has been a so-called "colony" of Japan. For nearly 34 years that rule has been nothing more than a period of terror and repression; torture has been freely employed; and fines, flogging, imprisonment and exile to inaccessible islands are common punishments.

The Koreans have an ancient culture; but the overlords of Tokyo have deliberately crushed every national ideal; and spies, police and soldiers have been despatched in great numbers from Japan to root out the movement for independence. Yet it has persisted undefeated wherever Koreans live, and they declare that Korea has a soul under the spell of mysticism which cannot perish, and which will rise to triumph over the physical might of Japan.

Some of the leaders have counselled passive resistance, but so fierce is the determination of the nation to regain its liberty that there have been four uprisings during the past 25 years. All were ruthlessly suppressed and thousands of refugees fled into Russia. So bitter is the resentment that the Japanese have created that it is probably true to say nowhere are they more hated than in Korea.

## Welcome News to Moscow

The determination of the United Nations to deprive Japan of Korea is also welcome news to Moscow. For one of the aims of the Japanese in their war against Russia early this century was to exclude Russian influence and become dominant in Korea. The northern boundaries of the country are comparatively close to the great port of Vladivostok and undoubtedly Japan aims at using Korea as a springboard against the Soviets in the war which many think inevitable. There are said to be 400,000 Japanese troops in the country.

Japanese aims against Korea go back much further than even the nineteenth century. Indeed, if legend has any basis in fact the mainland of Asia has lured them ever since the Empress Jingo set foot in Korea in the second century. Since her virtual seizure of the peninsula in the nineteenth century Japan has menaced peace in the Far East and, since the Russo-Japanese War, further afield.

Korean hatred of Japan was fanned into an unquenchable flame by the invasion of the Japanese regent Hideyoshi towards the end of the sixteenth century. He was a peasant who rose to be the Napoleon of Japan and his overwhelming ambition led him to invade the peninsula which points towards Japan from the mainland.

The Koreans fought well and it is a matter of historic interest that they were able to annihilate a great Japanese fleet by the first use of ironclads. These were so-called "turtle boats", large iron-clad ships. In spite of this victory the Koreans were defeated on land; their cities were laid desolate, the countryside was blackened and the art treasures and artists were carried away. A heavy tribute was exacted and Korea has never recovered from this rape which has bequeathed to its people an undying hatred of the Japanese.

From the time of that invasion until the latter half of last century Korea remained a closed land, deliberately shut off from the world. The Japanese, having defeated the Russians, were able to exert a growing stranglehold over it. Forty years back they became the "administrative advisor" to Korea, "guaranteed" the integrity of the country, and "bound" themselves to maintain the ruling dynasty. These typically Hitlerian phrases resulted in 1910 in Japan annexing the country.

Since then the history of Korea has been one of tragedy, for its resources have been ruthlessly exploited for the benefit of the invaders and the 20,000,000 inhabitants have been treated like dogs. A Korean has no individual freedom, and can be beaten and cuffed—without hope of legal restitution—by the meanest Japanese coolie. The law has been framed without the slightest regard for Korean rights; in fact the life of the country in every aspect, legal, social, intellectual, and economic, is in two distinct parts.

## Gestapo Methods

For 30 years the Japanese have been practising the same kind of repression as the Germans have introduced into Poland. In the schools the Korean language and anything relating to the history of culture of the country are prohibited. Every book or paper published has to be submitted to the censor, and spies dog the footsteps of Korean intellectuals. The slightest evidence—often imagined—of any attempt to instil patriotism into the people is met by imprisonment, if not worse.

One of the most awful examples of Japanese terrorism, proving how they fear the Koreans, was seen at the time of the earthquake 20 years back. The Japanese thought the Koreans would use this as an opportunity to revolt. Throughout Japan a ghastly slaughter of Koreans began, and in and around Tokyo alone 9,000 were massacred.

Bearing these facts in mind it is not surprising to learn that though Seoul, the capital, bears a veneer of modern civilization, outside it the Koreans are steeped in poverty, squalor, degradation and superstition. So much for Japan's colonizing ideals.

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## CABLED FROM RUSSIA

# Yugoslavia Now Has Become Russia's Favorite Ally

### By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

*Moscow*

LAST week's denunciation of the Cairo government and resignation from its service of the Yugoslav Ambassador to Moscow, Stanoe Simich, and his military attache Lieut. Colonel Myodgar Lodich again draws attention to the developing Balkan drama. Actually, this new phase of the Yugoslav situation, strangely enough, started in Ottawa last month when the Canadian representative of the Cairo Yugoslavs also resigned. Regarded as most important in Moscow, however, is the fact that the action of the Yugoslav diplomats was accompanied by letters to Marshal Broz Tito offering their services and accepting his leadership. In these letters both men attacked the Cairo government as traitors to the nation and pro-fascists.

Simich wrote: "The present reactionary emigre Yugoslav 'government' of Purich in Cairo not only doesn't represent the Yugoslav people but doesn't desire to carry on the struggle with its enemies and impedes it, and not only does it not desire to carry on the struggle either with the Germans or quisling Pavelich and others but through its War Minister Drazha Mikhailovitch it enters into open collaboration with the Quislings and into open struggle against the people and the people's Liberation army. This betrayal by the War Minister of the Cairo emigre government, and the rejection by the so-called government of all my proposals concerning the organization of a Yugoslav military unit that would fight on the Soviet-German front against our common enemy, and the repressive measures that it undertook against the soldiers and officers of the Yugoslav units in the Near-East who expressed a desire to fight in the ranks of the People's Liberation Army inside the country all demonstrate that the Purich government doesn't represent the people and betrays in its most difficult moment its heroic struggle."

Lodich wrote: "To you Marshal of Yugoslavia Joseph Broz Tito as sole and true leader of our people I direct myself with the declaration that I no more consider myself military attache of the Purich 'government' in the Soviet Union and declare my desire to enter the ranks of our fighter patriots who fight under your command."

## Russians Feel Kinship

As might be expected these two declarations evoked considerable interest in the Soviet Union. From every point of view the Soviet people feel that Yugoslavia is near and dear to them. In the first place the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes are Slavs. Secondly they actually are fighting against the enemy with the same methods as the Russians, employing guerilla troops and all other possible tactics, and winning considerable victories despite a lack of supplies and the most difficult terrain.

Third and very important, their struggle fits in with the Soviet concept of war against fascism. It contains deep ideological roots and the Liberation program is clearly one of which the Russians approve on the basis of their own experience. All in all it may be stated with certainty that the Yugoslavs are the Soviet people's favorite ally and at the same juncture an ally of whom they expect great results in the present war against fascist Germany, and in the post-war look to the close collaborative unity of Slav peoples against future German aggression and for their own advancement.

That the Soviet people are filled with admiration for Tito's struggle is an understatement. Wherever possible the newspapers feature it, and display public letters from Tito under prominent headlines. In January, when the Yugoslav situation appeared rather dangerous in view of the powerful German effort to destroy the Liberation Army, the informed portion of the Soviet public waited with bated breath for the denouement of events.

The Red Army paper *Red Star* said recently that "the danger that hung over Yugoslavia in January was a serious test for the People's Liberation Army, a test of the steel and determination of its fight and of the operative and tactical ability of its commanders. In this test the Army stood with honor and clearly demonstrated at the same time the fighting unity of the Slavic peoples".

## German Troubles

In the meantime the Germans are having their troubles. To replenish their thinning ranks in Yugoslavia they are driving all available Slovenes into the army and as long ago as last spring called up ten age classes in Slovenia. Nevertheless the total result has been only a few thousand traitors.

News from Yugoslavia describes guerilla actions of the Slovene people against the occupationists. Eleven guerillas blew up the mercury mine in Idria, the second in Europe in output. Production fell by ninety per cent and had an immediate reaction since the major portion of German mercury had been obtained here, and altogether in December and January the Germans are reported to have lost eight thousand officers and men in Slovenia.

More than eighty thousand Croatian soldiers have crossed over into Tito's territory and joined the Liberation Army. Whole regiments of Croatians went over to the Red Army in Stalingrad and elsewhere, and the Germans are furious at their Croatian failures. Governments are changed as often as Berlin desires, seldom with any effect.

So difficult has the German situation become that they have even tried to use Serbia as a base for operations. But Hitlerite puppet General Neditch has even been unable to carry through a labor draft in Belgrade and Mikhailovitch has proved of increasingly little use.

In inverse proportion to the decline of German power in Yugoslavia has been the increase in strength of Marshal Tito's forces which now number no less than three hundred thousand men.

In addition to the direct British link with Tito provided by Randolph Churchill and his military mission, Russian contacts with Tito's army are undoubtedly very close.

On Sunday March 12th I witnessed one form of Russian aid to the Liberation Army. Somewhere near Moscow, along with other press correspondents I saw the presentation of Tito's colors to a separate detachment of Yugoslav volunteers on Soviet soil. There were not many men as numbers go in this war. But they were excellently equipped, well drilled and raring to enter battle. Nearly all of them had come over to the Russian side from forced labor battalions or from the armies of Germany, Italy and Hungary. Many had crossed over and fought with the partisans. Now in their own unit they are prepared to enter battle and hope to expand their numbers.

We must look forward to continued and closer collaboration between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia in the future. The anti-fascist veche led by Ribar and Tito it is now evident will become the nucleus for the future Yugoslav government. It may be said with certainty that the Cairo government in its present form, or in any form, is unacceptable and that Tito will be able to function on the soil of Yugoslavia in the post-war. What will happen to the King is largely a matter for himself to decide. One might say that by his participation in Purich's activities he has marked his position only too clearly. But some things are not yet clear.

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## THE HITLER WAR

# Report From Poland -- Authentic Picture of Conditions Today

### By WILLSON WOODSIDE

IN A trip which included talks with Churchill, Eden, Benes, Vansittart, Wickham Steed and Air Marshal Harris, and visits to the Canadian bomber group, a Canadian armored division, the big guns at Dover, famous shipyards on the Clyde and great Lancaster and Spitfire factories, a talk which I had with a nameless Pole the day before sailing was, I believe, the most fascinating experience of all.

It seemed so incredible to be sitting talking with this man who a few weeks before had been carrying on underground warfare against the Germans in Warsaw, and had travelled during the past year to Berlin, Breslau, Frankfort-on-Oder, Stettin and many Polish cities; and to be holding in my hands a copy of the leading Polish underground paper published only nine days before.

Yet even more incredible was the man himself. I don't know whether I really expected him to be a ragged, bearded creature with a hunted look. Certainly I did not expect to meet a cleanshaven, good-looking young man of about thirty, with the clearest, most serene and open face that I have run into in many a day.

Here was a man utterly free from complexes, his soul completely at rest. Long ago he had recognized that, in his work, his life was forfeit. This left his mind entirely free to concentrate on the job in hand. Incidentally, he spoke excellent English, which he had learned from companions who had joined their underground group in Poland. I think that your deduction as to what sort of companions these were will probably be correct.

Now my task is to try to present in a brief article the picture which he gave me in hours of conversation of conditions and feelings in Poland and Eastern Germany, of the morale of his people and of the enemy. He was emphatic that morale was higher and unity firmer among the Poles at home than among those he had met in Britain.

And for all the propaganda directed against it, and for all the inherent weaknesses of an emigre government, the Polish Government in London consists of a coalition of the country's four leading parties, including the Peasant and Labor Parties, bitter opponents of the former Beck regime, making it probably the most representative government which Poland has had since the last war. Nor has it gone through the crises with which some other governments-in-exile have been afflicted.

My friend said he had been shocked when, on an earlier trip out of Poland —not to Britain—he had found some Polish emigre papers attacking the government and carrying on in general much as in the old days. At home there were no politics any more. People and press were solidly united in the single aim of regaining their freedom. They were completely confident that after their long hard struggle in which they had never faltered and never produced a quisling, and been undeterred by the most brutal retaliation, they will again have their independence and their republic.

## People and Government

I particularly questioned him on how the people regarded the Polish government in London, and how they felt about its stand against sacrifice of the national territory to Russian demands. He answered that to them the government in London represented Polish sovereignty and independence maintained before the world, and in that regard the people are absolutely united behind it.

Undoubtedly it was important, however, that the government had a peasant prime minister and other members of the Peasant and Labor Parties in prominent positions. Here I may add that another and more prominent leader of the Polish underground, who came out last summer, and whose experiences were given at that time in two pungent articles in *Collier's*, stated in almost the same words the people's view of the government.

As to conceding Eastern Poland to Russia, my young friend said that the people expected the government to stand just as unflinchingly for the country's integrity and independence as they had in their struggle at home, and would regard any weakening as treason. There is no need to explain this attitude, or the high morale of the Poles, other than to remark that it is very Polish, and has already brought that nation through a century and half of partition.

Coming down to his picture of actual conditions, I gathered that Warsaw might be about as badly damaged as Hull, Britain's worst-bombed city. That is, some streets are wiped out completely, while others stand, and life carries on, after a fashion. The ghetto section, where nearly a third of a million Jews lived before the war, was razed last year. He showed me photos of inscriptions on walls and bridges, "Germany is Finished", "Poland Will Prevail", etc., which are so numerous that the Germans no longer try to remove them. Another photo showed a Warsaw street re-named for General Sikorski after his death.

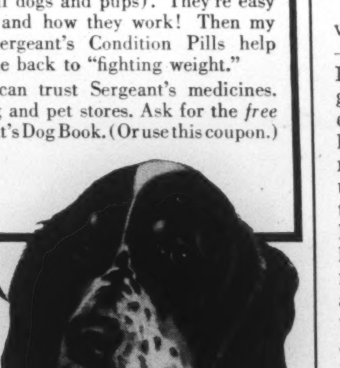
Food varies according to the different parts of Poland and the different *gauleiters*. It has been better all along in the central part of Poland, known as the General Government, than in the western part, which was annexed to Germany. You cannot live on your rations, but there is a huge black market, and the peasants usually manage to "steal" enough from their own harvest to get by. As always under occupation conditions, people on the farm eat better than people in the cities; and Poland is a predominantly farming country.

## "Steal" Own Crops

The annual grain requisition takes the form almost of a military campaign, with the so-called "Eastern Legion" of Russian Tartar prisoners used to surround villages while the German bureaucrats exact each farmer's quota. (This "Eastern Legion", which wears German uniform but is only used in the back areas, sounds like the quisling army which the Germans tried unsuccessfully to form under the renegade Russian general Vlasov.)

Ironically, one of the Polish underground's most effective ways of blocking the grain requisition is to carry out a concerted destruction of the German quota books. Rob a bureaucracy of its books and records, and it is half-lamed! The underground's activities often take on the character of a military operation, as when they recently destroyed 31 dairies roundabout Warsaw at exactly five minutes past midnight. None of the butter ever got to the Polish population, anyway; and a pound of it sold on the black market for about one-third of a normal month's wages of a worker.

My friend believed that, considering everything, about 20 millions out of something under 25 millions of racial Poles living in 1939 might survive the war. He estimated that a million had been killed by the Germans up to 1942, and another million during 1943. But the 3½ million Pol-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ish Jews have been virtually wiped out.

Last August there were 204,000 left, wearing registered numbers on their backs. By November there were barely 100,000. Some have been beaten or shot to death, many starved. Most, however, have been cold-bloodedly exterminated in the gas chambers described so vividly by Arthur Koestler in the March *Reader's Digest*. Early in the eastern war the Germans also exterminated many Russian prisoners this way, near Lwow.

Morale inside Germany he found to be very low. The people there are completely apathetic, and he believed that in their hearts they wished the war over tomorrow, and the British in occupation. But they daren't express such sentiments even in the bosom of their own family. Morale of the German soldiers met in Poland is not good, but discipline still has a firm hold on them. And many still believe that the Fuehrer, who is so clever, will pull something out of the hat at the last moment.

### Goebbels' Latest

Interesting and instructive was his account of the latest turn of Goebbels' propaganda. The last batch of prisoners repatriated from Britain have been used in press and radio to tell highly exaggerated stories of bad feeling between British and American troops and commanders, and Goebbels has linked these with a whispering propaganda that after the election in the States a new administration will come in, and the U.S. will pull out of the European war.

So now the cry is "we have only to hold out till November." It will be remembered that Hitler hinted in his January 30th speech that holding out to the last in Italy and elsewhere might bring "important political repercussions." Thus the almost infinite German capacity for self-delusion still serves their propaganda machine, while our propaganda is lamed by the Allied demand for unconditional surrender and by fear of Russian occupation.

The German population is also afraid of the millions of foreign workers in their midst, who, with growing audacity forage about for food and clothing during air raid alerts, despite proclamations posted everywhere threatening the death penalty for plundering of shops or houses during raids.

The extent of the German underground my friend thought to have been greatly exaggerated. One of the reasons for this he showed me. This was a collection of underground papers and pamphlets, written as by Germans and signed "German Freedom Fighters" and so on, but actually produced and distributed by his own Polish organization, to encourage German resistance.

Extremely interesting was the copy of the leading underground paper "Information Bulletin" which was only 9 days old. At the top of the front page it carried a quotation from George Washington, which I cannot reproduce here in translation, as the Polish original is temporarily in the hands of the United States censorship. There was a communiqué from the underground government in Poland, which deputizes for the exiled government in London, on the latest developments in the border dispute with Russia.

### "Hot" Underground News

The eight pages, about the size of an ordinary book-page, were well-ordered into departments on the war, foreign affairs and home news. They discussed the latest news from the Anzio beachhead, the going into action of a large Polish force with the 8th Army, the elimination of the Korsun pocket in the Ukraine, and the critical state of the Finnish peace negotiations. 50,000 copies of this paper are printed weekly; and there are a hundred other underground papers, including satirical, educational, technical and even medical reviews.

We finished off our talk on the Polish underground in the fantastically different conditions of the London "underground". I don't mean here the subway system, but the elaborate second-basement restaurant of a big West End hotel. This prompted my companion to bring up a subject which used to be much talked of, but has scarcely been mentioned for a couple of years past. That is, the effect of our blockade on Germany.

He himself had not fully appreciated it until he arrived in Britain. There he had been immensely impressed by the difference in living conditions and the supply of goods over the situation in Germany. Nor was he judging solely on the meals he had tendered to him by newspaper people (some of them surprisingly prominent) in Park Lane hotels.

"Only consider," he said, "that I can walk into restaurant after restaurant, and eat as much as I please, here in Britain without giving up any coupons, and am limited only by the amount of money in my pocket. In Berlin, if I had 2000 marks to spend, I could still only get as much to eat as I had coupons to cover." There was no black market, he said, inside Germany, though there was in all the occupied countries he had seen.

### Stressed Blockade Effect

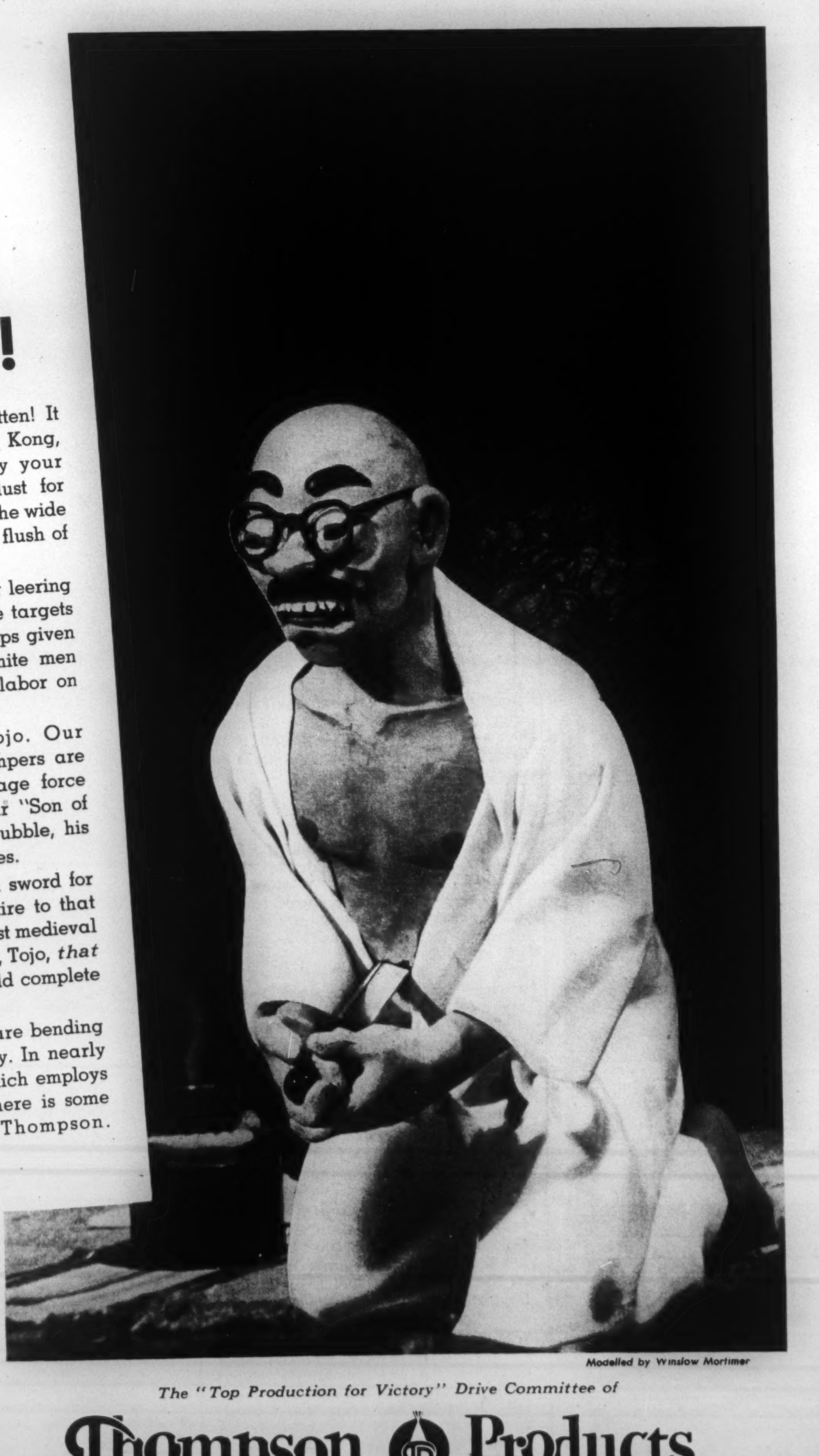
Several times over, he reiterated that he thought our blockade had become an even more important factor than the bombing of German industry. Here, then, is another factor lately disregarded, to encourage us in believing that though the enemy still fights bitterly his basic position has been deeply undermined. Yet there was no inference whatever in my friend's statement that his people could only last through this year. They would go on, as they have for four and a half years already.

The Polish people take a very long view of things, and that is one explanation for their present attitude on the frontier question. They by no means accept the view that this is their last possible moment to deal, and they must therefore accept what Russia will grant them. In a war which has produced so many surprises, they believe that other surprises will come, and that even without these the mere balancing of the power position in Europe through our invasion will improve their bargaining chances.

I quoted to one of their officials in London the view of an eminent non-Polish statesman that they were "waiting for a miracle", and he answered quite soberly that this was probably true, and that, moreover, "*miracles do happen.*" These people, no more blameless than most others, not particularly blessed with wise government between the wars (though the nation made enormous progress in this period), have a faith which one must admire, the more because it is so rare today.

I by no means support their case entirely against the Russians, or argue that they have always been in the right. If their side is presented more often in these columns, it is because the propaganda against them is so enormous that one would almost think that it was they who had partitioned and occupied their neighbors' territory, during the past century and a half, and dealt with Hitler instead of being the first to fight.

If we give up trying to distinguish between truth and untruth, justice and injustice, what kind of a victory are we likely to win out of this war?



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# Quebec Education Operates With Religious Freedom

By E. C. WOODLEY

**In an earlier article Mr. Woodley, who is Special Officer of the Department of Education of Quebec and a well known author, dealt with the historical origins of the school system of his province.**

**In this article he describes the workings of the dual educational authority at the present time. Government grants are generally estimated on the basis of enrolment, Protestant and Roman Catholic alike, pro rata. Committees representing the two religious groups administer the educational services independently of each other and with their own courses of study.**

IN MY previous article on the roots of the educational system of the province of Quebec, I pointed out that the system had to take cognizance of three important differences which do not prevail equally in any other Canadian province, namely race, language and religion. So far as education is concerned the most serious of the three is religion, and this is the fundamental cause of the unusual character of the Quebec educational system.

Ever since the conquest in 1759 there has been an English Protestant minority in this province which had to be duly considered in any public measures taken by the government. During the first half of the nineteenth century the English minority tried, through the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, to direct public education but failed lamentably, as the French Catholic majority refused to co-operate. When the situation became hopeless, the government introduced the first Education Act in 1846, which has formed the basis of all subsequent educational legislation. This Act recognized the fact that the educational system in Quebec must be essentially dual in character in order to satisfy the varying desires of the two religious groups, Protestant and Roman Catholic.

In communities in which one or other of the two faiths greatly predominated, an attempt was made to operate common schools directed by a joint board. But it was soon realized that, because of the complications that would arise from two types of instruction in the same school, this practice could not be adopted generally. It became necessary, therefore, to devise some method whereby the religious differences of the two sections of the community would be respected. The result was the establishment in nearly all school municipalities of a board of five commissioners representing the majority and a board of three trustees representing the minority.

In the Province of Quebec the rights of minorities, Protestant or Roman Catholic, have always been carefully safeguarded. At present a religious minority in any community may dissent from the majority and form its own school board when there are sufficient pupils to warrant the opening of a school. The Education Act defines the procedure to be followed. When two-thirds of the dissentients in a school municipality have signed the notice of dissent all the ratepayers of the religious denomination who do not send their children to the school of the commissioners are deemed dissentients. Both boards receive equal recognition from the government.

### Religious Autonomy

Back of both groups stand the Protestant and Roman Catholic Committees of the Council of Education. The Council may be convened to deal with matters of common educational concern, but in fact meets very rarely, as education in this province is practically directed by the two Committees through which the Council operates, one Protestant and the other Roman Catholic. The complete independence of these committees is a distinguished feature of Quebec education. Each committee is entirely autonomous. So far-reaching is the individual authority of the committees that meetings of the Council have ceased to be necessary.

The last session of the Provincial Legislature passed a Compulsory School Attendance Act. For many years past the Protestant Committee favored such an enactment, but did not feel that it could press its wishes on the government too strongly until the province as a whole was ready for such action. An awkward situation would naturally arise in a community in which certain children were compelled by law to attend school while others of the same age were not. Recently, however, there developed among the Roman Catholic leaders a conviction that such a measure would further the cause of education in this province, and forthwith the necessary steps were taken and the Compulsory School Attendance Act became, in due course, the law of the province.

One of the most interesting features of this procedure is the fact that this legislation was put through following agreement of the two committees, without a meeting of the Council of Education, which is supposed to consider all educational matters of common interest to Protestants and Roman Catholics. The proposed legislation might well have been discussed by the Council as it came within its purview. But when each Committee, meeting separately, expressed agreement with the measure, the matter was practically settled. The decision of each Committee was final for the group that is represented. Thus education is now compulsory for all children from six to fourteen years of age, Protestant and Roman Catholic. All non-Catholic groups are treated as Protestant.

The two Committees are primarily concerned with the content of the educational program and the means by which this is effectively carried out in the schools. Each possesses final authority regarding the subjects of instruction, the textbooks used, the training of teachers and the inspection of schools. Regulations for its own schools are made by each Committee independently.

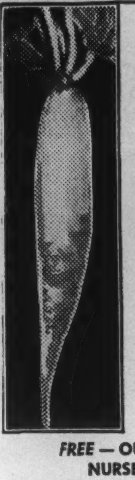
The Education Act, under which the Committees are appointed, contains also the provisions respecting the constitution of school municipalities and school boards, methods of taxation, and the conditions on which grants in aid are made to the schools.

As the Committees meet only four or five times during the year and are deliberative rather than executive bodies, the operation of the system is largely committed to the Department of Education, which also has a dual form corresponding to the Committees. The Protestant officers are concerned with the operation of the schools in which children of their faith are trained and the Roman Catholic officers act in a similar capacity for their schools.

### Double Secretariat

The Department is not only responsible for putting into effect the decisions of the Committees. It also administers the Education Act and maintains contact with elected local school boards and aids them in carrying out their duties.

The Superintendent of Education is the titular head of the Department but he is assisted by an English Protestant and a French Catholic secretary, each of whom has the status of a Deputy-Minister and represents the interests of his own religious group. The English secretary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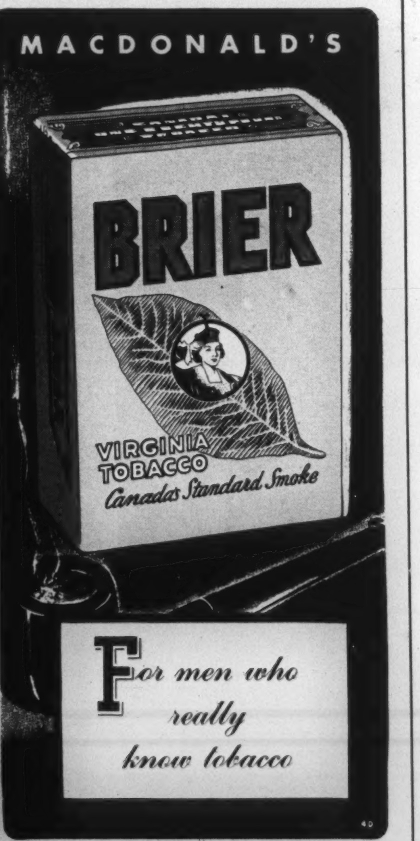
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is also Director of Protestant Education while the Superintendent is Chairman of the Roman Catholic Committee.

There is no Minister of Education in Quebec but the Department is associated with the Department of the Provincial Secretary and that Minister acts as liaison officer with the government in educational matters.

The financial support of the schools is dependent upon local taxation of the property owned by members of its faith, at rates determined by each school board according to its needs, and upon grants made by the government. Grants are generally estimated on the basis of enrolment in the schools, Protestant and Roman Catholic alike, pro rata. There are no separate schools in Quebec. So far as government grants are concerned all schools are state schools and receive aid on a common basis.

## Montreal Central Board

A special financial arrangement exists on the Island of Montreal. A Protestant Central School Board has supervision over all financial matters affecting the Protestant School Board of Montreal and the school boards of ten suburban municipalities. The members of the Central Board are chosen from the local boards and hold office for four years. The Central Board receives from the treasurer of each of the municipalities concerned all the sums that have to be paid and the available taxes imposed for the share of the Protestant schools under its charge. Each local board submits its budget and the Central Board grants or amends it as its circumstances require.

An essential feature of the education system of this province is the Pension Fund for Teachers, which assures pensions on a generous scale to teachers who have qualified by long service. Following twenty years of service, male teachers may receive pension at the age of sixty and women teachers at fifty-six. The pension is based on the average salary of the ten years in which it was highest and is allowed on a period covering a maximum of thirty-five years. Male teachers pay five per cent and female teachers three per cent of their salaries into the fund but the stoppage paid by men guarantees the continuance of half their pension to their widows. The additional cost of pensions is a charge on the consolidated revenue of the province. The minimum pension is $240 per annum but pensions may reach $3,000 or more as there is no set maximum.

## Courses Differ

The course of study followed in the schools of Quebec has been developed in recent years in accordance with modern progressive ideas regarding the content and methods of education. The course in Protestant schools is now closely analogous with that offered in other Canadian provinces, with additional emphasis on the acquisition of French. In the Roman Catholic schools the subject content of the course has been enlarged and new methods introduced.

In addition to its normal functions the Protestant side of the Department also operates a Professional Library for Teachers, while both Protestant and Roman Catholic sides maintain extensive film libraries to meet the needs of the many schools that are now equipped with moving picture and filmslide lanterns. The Professional Library was established to enable teachers to obtain access to the latest books on school methods, educational research, child study and related studies. Books are supplied to teachers on request, and mailing charges are met by the Department.

In view of all the unusual circumstances which have to be taken into account in the Province of Quebec, it is remarkable that a system has been devised which satisfies so completely the desires of the different religious groups concerned. The system is the result of a long historic growth during which many problems have been faced and solved in the spirit of compromise and goodwill. The proof of its worth is the fact that it works. There is no reason to doubt that it will continue to do so if those who operate it work together in the present spirit of harmony and cooperation.

THE TIME WILL COME!

Chastened now by long dark years of bitter conflict but ever stronger in the faith and determination which will lead us to victorious peace, we know the time will come when mankind will turn to the task of building a new world on the ruins of the old. Then will the genius and wisdom of peace-loving peoples, wherever they may be, seek to heal the wounds of terrible strife and restore the sacred altars of freedom, happiness and security throughout the earth. Then it is sure that one undying word of our language will take on new strength and purpose. And that word is CO-OPERATION.

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# Drew's Problem Now Is How to Get Out

### By D. P. O'HEARN

**This week's easy victory by the Progressive Conservatives in the Haldimand by-election in Ontario has, Mr. O'Hearn believes, removed any doubt that Mr. Drew will seek a general election. However, he says, in the Legislature the Opposition has indicated that it is not going to be easily led into another fight at the polls.**

THE next while in Ontario politics should be as interesting a period as students of political strategy could wish to come across. Some very adroit manoeuvering is promised.

After his sweeping victory in the Haldimand by-election any doubt about Premier Drew's desire for another provincial general election would seem to be abolished. The Conservative fortunes are undoubtedly riding high and even though the CCF also showed a gain of strength in Haldimand it is generally conceded that the time is ripe for the Government to consolidate its position and secure a clear mandate—if it can get to the country. This *if* however is a big question.

The Opposition has made it clear in the Legislature that it isn't intentionally going to offer Mr. Drew any excuse to call an election. Whatever question there might have been before the session about CCF desire to try their luck at the polls again (and then, because of Mr. Jolliffe's known anxiety to get in power, it was thought that they might be ready for an open fight) has now been very definitely answered by the conduct of the party within the House.

The policy is to wait. Early signs which indicated this have been vindicated by Mr. Jolliffe's attitude in the more recent part of the session. He has made it clear that the Opposition isn't going to seriously challenge any of the Government measures, isn't going to introduce any extreme social legislation of its own, and isn't going to be haphazardly drawn into a vote of confidence. It is a stand that makes Mr. Drew's position difficult.

The Premier's best excuse to get to the country would be either on a stand against CCF socialism or on a plea that the Opposition was obstructionist. But if the Opposition won't produce any of its more extreme proposals, and won't obstruct, this obvious course is blocked. If the CCF would present its full health program for instance, or even its labor legislation, Mr. Drew might easily find it expedient to call for an expression of opinion from the electorate, but in the House these programs aren't being mentioned—except for reference to the day when the CCF comes in power and they will be adopted. If the CCF would make even a decent show of balking at the Government legislation Mr. Drew also might make his bid, but so far the CCF attitude has been "we don't agree because you don't go far enough, but so far as you go we'll go along with you."

The Liberals are no help. They have definitely shown that the last thing that they want is to give the Conservatives a chance to influence the rest of Canada with an impressive victory in Ontario before the next Dominion election.

It is a problem that calls for some deep strategy on the part of Mr. Drew, and it will be most interesting to watch him try to solve it.

## Jolliffe the Target

One thing that the Haldimand election made clear is that Government fire against the CCF is to centre on Mr. Jolliffe as the weakest spot in the Party. This is not unexpected. From the gallery it has been obvious that while the CCF leader has undoubted ability his lack of practical political experience and of popular appeal were a handicap and that he would make a vulnerable target.

There seems little possibility however for fulfilment of the popular conjecture that Mr. Jolliffe may be replaced. Aside from the fact that his party undoubtedly has confidence in him, practical considerations play their part, and it is hard to figure where a replacement would come from. Ruling out a labor man as impossible for the welfare of the party, and thus eliminating Charlie Millard, the ablest man in the Ontario CCF ranks, there is no one on the Opposition side of the House who gives evidence of being able to take on the leadership. Garfield Anderson is the most mature of the few eligibles and might carry on ably in the House, but politically he would be even more lacking in color than Mr. Jolliffe and wouldn't have the advantage of the present leader's youth.

Actually Mr. Jolliffe hasn't fared as badly in the going within the Legislature as might be imagined from some reports, and particularly from Mr. Drew's dressing-down during the Haldimand campaign. His major blunders were made in the first few days of the session and before he had settled in his remarkably new job. Since then he has proceeded with more caution and less militantly. In the debate and conduct of the House he has been forceful and has held up his end well, and if he hasn't scored it must be remembered that in Mr. Drew he is opposed by an extremely able and experienced parliamentarian.

One incidental point which has militated in favor of the Conservatives also is that through some mysterious seventh sense they have been exceptionally well prepared for the Opposition attacks. When Mr. Jolliffe first brought up the Griffiths case in his maiden speech Mr. Drew just happened to have all the information on the case ready at hand, and of course hopped up with a ready, unexpected and deflating reply. The same thing has occurred on other occasions when Opposition speakers have brought up supposedly telling points only to discover that the Premier happened to have the exact figures and papers ready on his desk.

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## FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

# Quebec Finds Its Artists Good but Bewails the Present Trend

### By B. K. SANDWELL

THE Province of Quebec, which in the early days of my residence in it, at the turn of the century, had to be saved every two or three years from committing the appalling sin of tearing down one or another of its finest historical monuments, such as the Chateau de Ramezay, and was only saved by the utmost efforts on the part of societies in which English-speaking residents provided most of the energy and enthusiasm, has in the intervening forty years become a model to the rest of Canada for its public and official interest in the artistic achievements of its past.

The change must, I think, be largely credited to the Hon. Athanase David and his accomplished and enthusiastic helpmeet, Mme. David; but it is not unduly cynical to observe that the rise of the tourist traffic made their task easier by providing an economic argument. The Chateau will never be torn down now, because it is possible to estimate the precise number by which the tourist figures would be diminished by its disappearance. It is even possible that the survivors among the old village churches of the province, scores of which were torn down around the turn of the century because they could no longer accommodate the increased population of the parish, will hereafter be allowed to subsist side by side with the vast new edifices, as a memorial to the fine artisans who created them and as a bait for antiquarian-minded visitors.

There is no province in the Dominion, probably no State in the adjoining Republic, which could not profit by the study of one of the government-fostered activities of the Province of Quebec. This is the Inventory of the Works of Art of the province, which has been carried on since 1935 by Gerard Morisset, in later years with the aid of Jules Bazin and Maurice Gagnon. Mr. Morisset is a good deal more than an antiquarian. He is himself an artist, and he is also a well-instructed critic and something of an original thinker in the philosophy of art. The rest of Canada has no study of its native arts comparable to his "Survey of the Arts in New France" published in 1941 at Quebec, with no publisher's imprint and therefore presumably to be obtained from Mr. Morisset himself (paper cover, $1).

### No Racial Narrowness

As a Survey, it is the results of six years of arduous research, and contains the names of nearly six hundred architects, painters, sculptors, silversmiths, furniture designers, and organ builders. There is no racial narrowness in the catalogue; if an artist formed part of the Quebec movement he is included no matter how Anglo-Saxon he may be, and James Wilson Morrice is named as the first of the three great painters of the province, the others being Marc-Aurèle Fortin and Alfred Pellan (born 1907).

But it is Mr. Morisset's observations on the forces that have made Quebec art what it is that are most interesting. In its beginnings it was the essentially natural art of a peasant people—I use the word with no sense of derogation, with precisely the same meaning as "habitant";—it was simple, economical, direct, traditional, disciplined, and was carried forward with little change over a long period by an admirable system of apprenticeship. As soon as it had mastered the materials and the climate, it began to create a set of architectural forms which are still alive and seem to grow out of the soil. But the combination of the Conquest and the Romantic Movement fell upon this disciplined and conservative art with ruthless force.

"Roughly torn from France by the Treaty of Paris, constantly at strife with their conquerors, the French-Canadians seek outside themselves for a support for their weakness. Profoundly Catholic, and in addition suffering in their isolation, they come in time to the discovery of another power which is equally suffering, and which symbolizes in their eyes the qualities of persistence and even of perpetual endurance. From the wars of the Directory to the fall of Rome in 1870, they follow with increasing emotion the misfortunes of the Holy See; they attach themselves more and more closely to this moral power, from which they expect comfort and strength. They feel the need for a solemn proclamation of this attachment, a means of making it tangible. Hence their sometimes exaggerated purchases of Italian art; hence their limitless admiration for all that is Roman; hence their naive receptiveness towards the Italian artists who leave their country to preach to us "the religion of Art'." And no single one of these was a great artist, nor was there in all the Italy of those days any living force of art to justify this receptiveness.

Next follows the last extreme development, the twentieth century phase, of the Romantic Movement, with all standards, all disciplines, all skills discredited in favor of pure individual inspiration. Architecture suffers above all; the old simple stone houses rub elbows with "bizarre habitations, swarming with turrets and bays, with carved woodwork and conical columns — habitations which irritate the eye by their pretentiousness and spoil the landscape by their ugliness." Incoherence is the note of the period. It is worse in small countries than in great ones, for the great ones have each their own special extravagance, while the small ones imitate the extravagances of all the others.

The arts which are usually described as minor—the jeweller, the potter, the ironworker, the binder — suffer less than the major arts of painting, sculpture and architecture.

### Prospect Not Bright

Mr. Morisset is not very cheerful about the immediate future. The racial character has lost its old simplicity and seriousness, its peasant discipline. "We, the French-Canadians of the twentieth century, rendered complex by education, superficial because of our fear of looking on the naked truth, extravagant through vanity and indolence, no longer understand our ancestors, and for more than seventy-five years we have been dissipating our heritage." It is a charge that can be brought against many more people than the French-Canadians, but he happens to be concerned about the French-Canadians alone. He clearly feels that it is the structure of society that is at fault; but it is scarcely the task of the critic of art to suggest a new one. We may assume, however, that it will have to be a much better integrated, better disciplined, less individualistic society than the present one. The one thing it does not need to be is more wealthy. The art of French Canada was at its best when French Canada was a poor country.

I have omitted to mention that the book is in French and is not yet available in translation, nor are Mr. Morisset's numerous brochures on individual artists or collections, such as "François Ranvoyzé" (Quebec silversmith), "Philippe Liébert" (most famous of the woodcarvers, creator of the "Fair God" of Vaudreuil), "The Churches and Church Treasury of Varennes," and "Evolution of a Piece of Silverwork".

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## THE WEEK IN RADIO

# Drake of Oklahoma and Other Personalities of the Air

**By FRANK CHAMBERLAIN**

NO WONDER "Oklahoma", the Broadway musical, is sold out for months ahead, (the only way you can get in is by buying a black market ticket at a cost of $20.00 or up), if Alfred Drake is a sample of the talent. Drake is the star of the show and also the star of "Broadway Matinee", a half hour CBS program daily at 4 p.m. Not at all the handsome matinee idol type, Drake is a pleasant looking young man who wears a rumpled tweed suit, a sport shirt and spectacles. He looks as though he needs a hair cut. Apparently he has to wear his hair that long for his part in "Oklahoma". We have never seen anyone so at ease before a mike. He pours out songs as though he is really having the time of his life. If the rest of the cast of Oklahoma are blessed with this infectious friendliness no wonder the show is a sell-out. That's what is needed; more wholesome friendship—and less so called "sophistication" in the show business.

Along with Alfred Drake on Broadway Matinee you get the Allen Roth Orchestra and Choir. We'd often wondered what Allen Roth looked like. Now we know. He looks like a stoutish business man—but he can certainly lead an orchestra with one hand and his nine-voice choir with the other. And if this isn't enough on one program—you get Jim Ameche thrown in (seems like he bobbed up on every program we saw in New York). He has a smile with dimples—black very, very wavy hair—and a tiny black moustache. He smiles *all* the time.

The day we were in the studio Broadway Matinee also presented Julie Conway the red-headed songstress who used to be featured with Kay Kaiser's band. Incidentally, this was one of the first studio shows we have attended where there were enough amplifiers in the studio so the audience could hear everything the artists said and sang.

### BBC Ambassador

In Toronto a few days ago a group of newspaper and magazine editors and writers were invited by the acting general manager of the CBC, Dr. A. Frigon, to meet a charming and distinguished Britisher, Mr. S. J. de Lotbinière, who is in Canada from the BBC as their representative.

Mr. de Lotbinière, who stands 6'8" in his stockinged feet, told us that he was here for two purposes, one to interpret Britain as best he could to Canada, and the other to tell his own countrymen what kind of people we Canadians are and what our country is like. He has already set his hands and his voice to work. He has travelled the country from one end to the other. He has talked to hundreds of people. He has read scores of books on Canadian life. He has talked with and recorded the experiences of many Old Country people now living in Canada.

He ships the records to Britain by bomber and they are broadcast over the BBC. Part of his duties is to advise his own people at the BBC what kind of broadcasts Canadians like.

All this locks like a very sensible plan. Talking with this able young tall Britisher with the French-Canadian name, one gathers that he will handle his assignment very well.

### School Broadcasts

It was at Mr. de Lotbinière's party we met R. S. Lambert, director of educational broadcasts for the CBC, and he seemed rather disappointed that we hadn't become very enthusiastic about school broadcasts. These school broadcasts have been discussed here several times. What always amazed us was to learn that the Ontario educational authorities were not as enthusiastic about school broadcasts as the educationists of many other provinces are. It was with some pleasure we learned from Mr. Lambert that there are now some 1,200 schools in Ontario where there is a radio receiving set and where some instruction is given through the use of the radio.

What is demanding Mr. Lambert's interest right now is the possibility that "F.M.", (Frequency Modulation) will soon be here, and educational leaders have already made application for whatever you need to operate "F.M." in Canada. We only hope that no-one asks us to explain what "F.M." is. All we know about it is that it will open up new wave lengths, and this will make possible more broadcasts on shorter waves or distances or something. We are already over our depth, but can assure you that Mr. Lambert says that "F.M." will revolutionize school broadcasting.

### Concerning Claire

We weren't going to even mention the Claire Wallace incident—about her raise in salary—but when the matter became a topic for discussion by the Parliamentary Committee on radio and editorials were being written about it in several parts of the country, well we thought it was time for us to jump in.

First we want to say that we're sorry the whole thing arose. What Claire Wallace earns for broadcasting is her own business. Some people have more talents than others, and naturally earn more money. If the sponsors of a radio program want Claire Wallace to broadcast for them, and are willing to pay the sum of money her services command in the open market, we can't see anything much wrong with that.

So far as the money is coming out of the public treasury to pay for her salary, well, we can't get very excited about that, either. All of us know very well that Victory Loans cost money to promote. So do war savings certificates. So do Grape Nut Flakes. Claire Wallace's salary if you compared it to what Ilka Chase, Hugh James, Fred Waring, get, or to what some Canadian radio announcers are earning is peanuts. We know two announcers who make $350 a week, and one who earns $100 for every half-hour broadcast he announces. And this latter is well worth it.

### Personalia

Now for news of radio programs and radio stars: Jackie Heller has been with a U.S.O. unit for the last nine months, entertaining troops in the Pacific. . . Four noted musicians have been engaged as guest-conductors of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony for the 1944-5 season: Pierre Monteux, Igor Stravinsky, George Szell and Leonard Bernstein . . . Margaret Sangster, prolific radio writer, turns out one book a year, one short story a week, a couple of novelettes a month, five articles a week, and writes the Blue network's "My True Story" and "House on Q Street". . . Easy Aces began their twelfth year in radio this month and the only thing we don't like about this program is Mrs. Ace's voice. . . Neil Leroy who is well known in Winnipeg and Toronto, has launched a new show for Tip Top Tailors. . . Robert St. John has just completed a 10,000 mile jaunt of 25 American states and reports that Americans could do a lot more to win the war. . . Fred Jacky, who directs the Hymns of All Churches choir three times a week over NBC, says that people still like "Rock of Ages" and "In the Sweet By and By", and hymns like them. . . War Correspondent Don Hollenbeck has returned to United States from Algiers and reports that he doesn't think the end of the war is anywhere near, and he won't guess when. . . Leopold Stokowski will travel to Latin America in the spring to fill several engagements, opening with six concerts in Mexico City in April . . . Dr. Frigon tells us that the new short-wave station at Sackville will be on the air the first of the year. . . Frank Sinatra arrived back in New York this week from Hollywood (by the way, when "Higher and Higher" played in Toronto last week we carefully watched to see whether the girls would scream, and all they did was laugh). . . John Nesbitt's "Passing Parade" is to replace Harry James on March 28. . . Roy Porter, news correspondent, who has a brother Art, in Toronto, is on his way to India to report the news for NBC. . . Variety has given a citation to Bob Hope and described him as "Number one Soldier in Greasepaint". . . W. W. Chaplin, news analyst, goes to London for NBC to help broadcast about the invasion. . . Elmer Peterson, who has been in London for NBC, is heading for the United States and will be assigned to a domestic news spot. . . Raymond Massey was heard last week in a dramatization of the last work of Stephen Vincent Benèt.

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## THE LONDON LETTER

# An Old-Time Election Contest With All the Raw Trimmings

By P. O'D.

ELECTORAL truces may be admirable things, especially in such times as these, but, like so many other admirable things, they are certainly dull. The English public seems to think so, too, and to be hankering for the good old knock-down-and-drag-out elections of the past, when a fight was a fight, with no quarter asked or given. And they are having their way, if one is to judge from some of the recent by-elections. No gentleman's agreement about them—not much gentleman's anything, in fact!

First to set the pot merrily boiling was the Brighton by-election, in which Mr. Churchill sent a letter to the Government candidate describing as a "swindle" the intrusive Independent's claim to be a supporter of the Prime Minister. This caused no end of a hullabaloo.

The majestic Times was startled into stern reproof of such strong language. And some of Mr. Churchill's friends tried to make out that he was using the word in a Pickwickian sense—without convincing even themselves, I fancy. When Mr. Churchill calls anything a "swindle", the only safe assumption is that he means just that.

Altogether it was quite a pretty fight—with the Government candidate getting nicely home—but compared to the later West-Derbyshire election it was about as exciting as a church social. This last was a genuine, old-fashioned free-for-all, with no holds barred. The result was that the whole country sat up and took a delighted interest in these exhilarating but unedifying goings-on—as a relief perhaps from the other war.

Even American editors got excited about it, and sent down some of their star reporters and camera-men. One of the best known among them agreed to do a special story of the election for a London daily, but when it came to handing over his "copy" he cried off.

"I'd like to write it," he said, "but I just don't dare—not for an English paper. The wise thing to do is to wire my stuff home, and then run. I'm not looking for trouble."

Everyone knows now that Lord Hartington, the Government candidate, lost to Ald. White, the Socialist intruder, and that the farmer candidate, Goodall, didn't even save his deposit. But the result doesn't much matter—it seldom does in English by-elections. Voters seem to take pleasure in defeating Government candidates, just for the hell of it. The great thing is that, for once, it was a real fight, with no referee and no rules, and a grand time was had by all—especially the onlookers.

### Enjoyment of Gloom

Dean Inge is 83 years old, and has retired from St. Paul's to lettered leisure in a lovely old manor house near Wallingford on the upper Thames, not far from Oxford. But he is still gloomy. He told the Ruskin Society at a luncheon in London last week that Britain's day as a great industrial nation is over.

"I believe that the episode of our history when we were a great and wealthy nation," he said, "has come to an end. We shall gradually slide back into the pre-industrial England, with a population of 20,000,000, mainly of agriculturists. Whether we like it or not, it is coming to that."

As a matter of fact, Dean Inge himself seems to like it—so it is perhaps really his way of being cheerful. He considers that ye olde England, before the Industrial Revolution, was a much better and merrier country than the England we know. Nor is he alone in that opinion. Quite a few people seem to suffer from this romantic form of nostalgia. But there is still the little matter of the 25,000,000 or so of population, who are to be gradually liquidated. Not a very cheerful prospect for them! But let the Dean speak for himself:—

"It will be an end of an episode which only thrived on conditions that no longer exist. We shall no longer be able to dictate to Europe, and I hope we shall give up reading the European nations moral lectures. But we shall still have a glorious future before us, as the mother of nations that have become greater than ourselves."

Let English people take what comfort they can out of that!

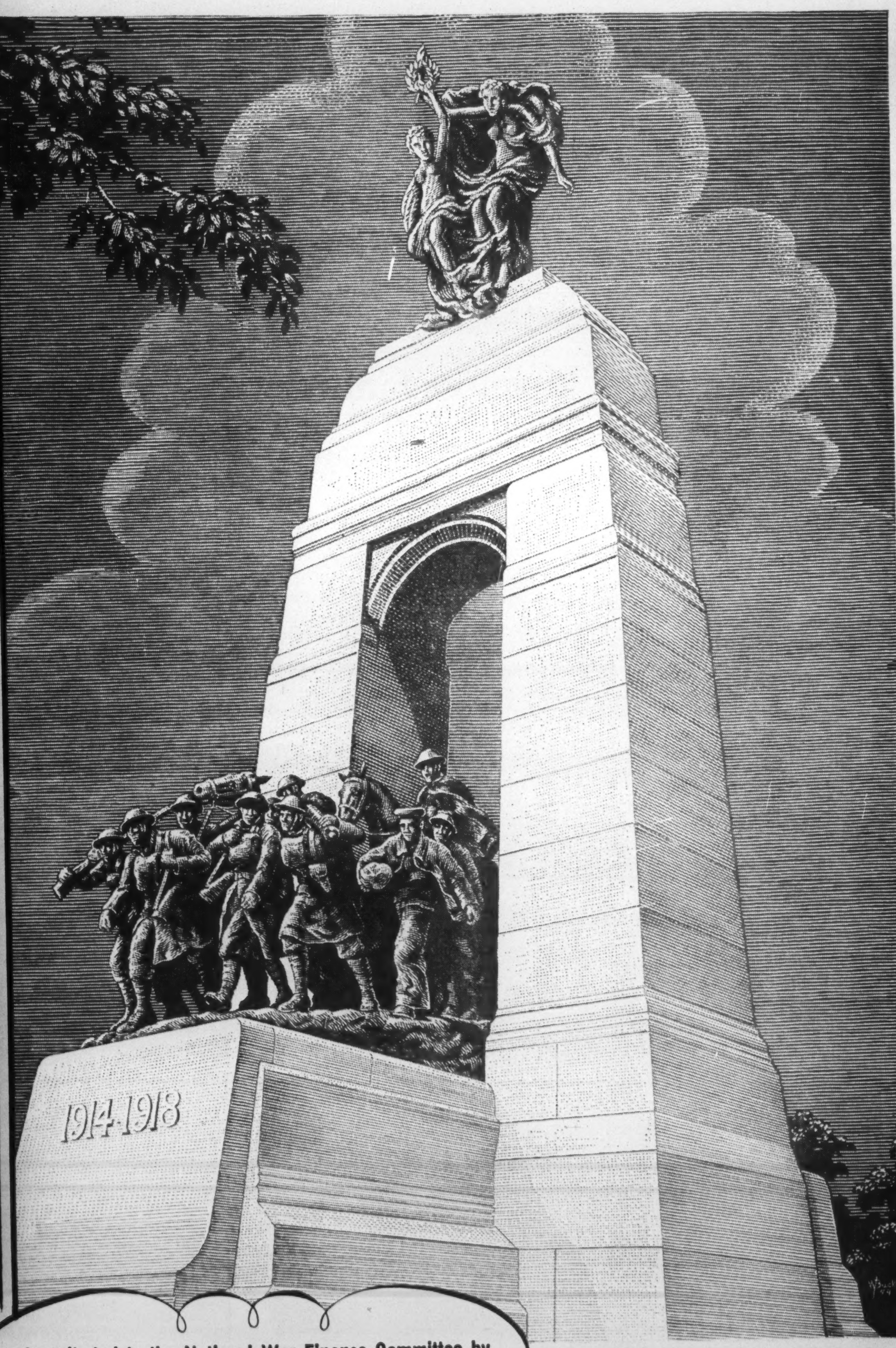
### Civilizing the Irish

Mrs. Charlotte Shaw, the wife of "G.B.S.", would certainly be surprised if she could know of the controversy aroused by her will. She would probably also be grieved, for she was the quietest and most retiring of women. But a bequest of £100,000 to "improve Irish manners" and teach the Irish "the arts of personal contact and social intercourse"!—well, what could she expect? The Irish are showing no marked aversion to the money, but they are treating it as in the nature of a bequest to teach ducks how to swim.

Mrs. Shaw was known to be a wealthy woman, and her estate was really £155,000, but the Treasury stretched out its long and acquisitive paw and snatched about £50,000 of it. There were also certain minor legacies. The remainder goes to "G.B.S." for his lifetime, and then to Dublin to be used as a trust fund for the encouragement of the social arts in Ireland—one of the most social or, at any rate, sociable countries in the world!

It is understandable enough that the Irish, with their world-wide reputation for social charm, should be rather annoyed by the terms of the bequest. But there can be no doubt about the excellence of Mrs. Shaw's heart and intentions. Not all Irish people have good manners, any more than all Irish people are witty.

It was Mrs. Shaw's patriotic desire that the number of the socially gifted in Ireland should be increased as much as possible, though it is rather hard to see how this worthy purpose is to be furthered by the endowment of a chair in a university, even if that most amusing and charming man, Senator Gogarty, should himself take charge of it. There are things that just cannot be taught. But there is no doubt that the Irish will find a way to use the money somehow — £100,000 is £100,000.



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NOW I LAY ME DOWN TO SLEEP, a novel, by Ludwig Bemelmans. (Macmillan, $3.00.)

FRIVOLOUS on the surface, but in reality a savage ironist, Bemelmans has captivated large areas of the reading population by originality of thought and treatment by the shiny brass of his humor and wit, by extreme competence in building up strange characters in an exotic environment.

Leonidas Erosa is a South American General (non-fighting) who lives "in comparative simplicity" in a villa at Biarritz and has to move when war stretches red talons over France. The interior of the villa was "an auctioneer's paradise", the personnel, a modified mad-house, starting with the General himself, rich as Golconda, a hedonist and a sybarite. Following came Jacques Vitesse, an inspired cook, then Miss Graves an English governess continually threatening suicide and demanding burial in Hants, then Anselmo, an illiterate South American Indian, with two dreams; one to return to his country, the other to strangle his master during one of the general's recurrent epileptic attacks; yet with a kind heart which forbade this latter luxury. Add a priest, a portrait artist, a butler, a valet, some minor hangers-on, and three Great Dane dogs.

How the General moved with a mountain of impedimenta, material and human, first to Casablanca, then to New York, and finally to his hacienda in Ecuador, where an earthquake disrupted everything and almost everybody, is the story; but not the theme. The theme is the ridiculousness of people, particularly rich people. Only the poor illiterate Anselmo has dignity; he, and the constant miracle of sea and land and cosmic force. Vitesse is a burlesque of France, Herr Dr. Despard und Frau, refugees in New York, are a burlesque of Germany, Miss Graves, of England.

The author, speaking through one of his characters, offers an ideal post-war settlement. Make all Frenchmen marry German wives, and all Germans, French wives. The men of France would be thrilled by extreme domesticity, the German men by extreme *savoir-faire.* Then they could all become English and be benevolent towards all the world.

## Of Music as a Business and the Men Who Do Well at It

### By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

MUSIC ON MY BEAT, by Howard Taubman. (Musson, $3.50.)

OWING to radio and other causes there is today immense interest in musical personalities, and musical economics. The author calls his book "an intimate volume of shop-talk"; and nobody is in a better position than he to provide it. Olin Downes is the head of New York *Times'* battery of critics, but Mr. Taubman is the man who edits the musical news, and looks after the lengthy schedules of the coming events. He has to deal with publicity agents, and intimately knows the human and business side of music. He has written other books, and served as editor of Gatti-Cazazza's memoirs. Fortunately he has a fine sense of humor, almost indispensable for a gentleman with his responsibilities. It goes without saying that any native tendency toward hero-worship in him was long since dissipated.

Since musical artists live far saner and more wholesome lives than movie actors (for instance) his enormous fund of anecdotage is stimulating and illuminative. By a shift in public interest which has occurred in our own time conductors now play a predominant part in musical shop-talk. We learn much of foremost men like Toscanini, Stokowski, Mitropoulos and Koussevitsky. Toscanini is very kind to youthful conductors, but his attitude toward famous rivals is expressed in a very wintry smile. He has avoided meeting Koussevitsky, the highest paid permanent conductor in the world; and of late has been heard to grumble because Sir Thomas Beecham did not stay in England and get bombed.

The caprices of prima donnas have been a subject of anecdotage ever since musical memoirs were first written, and Mr. Taubman knows their ways well. One learns that the most temperamental of all today is Grace Moore. Once after a performance of "La Tosca", when John Charles Thomas was Scarpia, at the Chicago Opera, she informed the management she would never appear in the same cast again with him. A seasoned secretary sweetly replied; "Pretty soon, Miss Moore, you'll be singing all roles yourself."

Mr. Taubman mentions a fact that has always puzzled him. The greatest 'cellists never attain to the higher rewards. Pablo Casals never got more than $400 for a performance, whereas artists in other fields, though inferior as artists reap vaster sums. Incidentally Mr. Taubman tears to tatters the boast of many artists that they never read newspaper criticism. To his sorrow he knows the contrary.

•

### Science at Work

A TREASURY OF SCIENCE, Edited by Harlow Shapley, Samuel Rapport and Helen Wright. (Musson, $4.95.)

AN ATTEMPT to assemble in one volume the mass of knowledge wrung from nature by the toil of devoted men and women is surely worthy. The Chief Editor, Harlow Shapley, is Director of the Harvard College Observatory and President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences so there is no doubt of his competence in the field. The book is classified under three headings, the physical world, the world of life, and the world of man, and while, naturally, the survey is cursive, it is at the same time comprehensive.

All the important leaders in Science are represented here by essays, each on his special subject, and each written with a minimum of scientific jargon. All are interesting, and some of them are thrilling.

•

### Child Training

THE SUBSTANCE OF MENTAL HEALTH, by George H. Preston, M.D. (Oxford, $2.00.)

HOW can a child become adjusted to the world so that he is unlikely to slip into any one of the habits that lead to neurosis? A psychiatrist, with the ability to set forth his conclusions in fluid and simple prose, addresses himself here to parents, stressing the importance of giving, not bartering affection so that the child at home may feel *We* more often than *Me.* He warns against belittling, shaming, or ridiculing a child, urges the use of praise rather than blame and shows how independence and responsibility can be induced. An excellent book.

•

### Open the Churches

BEFORE MAKING IMPORTANT DECISIONS, by Roger W. Babson. (Longmans, Green, $1.35.)

THE author, widely known as a man of business, studying statistics, graphs and like yardsticks of prosperity—or the reverse—sees eminent executives, technicians and men of leading "dropping off like flies" because they never let-up. He's a preacher of the gospel of relaxation, which means 'jus' sittin' loose and thinkin' ", not playing golf at a summer resort, or even rummy at the neighbor's house. The best place, he argues, for letting one's self go, is in church, not necessarily during a service; perhaps more profitably in a great silence.

**ANNUAL MEETING**

**of 'Visites Interprovinciales' at 8.15 p.m., on Wednesday, March 29th, at Upper Canada College. An account of the movement. A lecture by Maurice Hébert, F.R.S., of Quebec, on "L'architecture canadienne-française, expression de civilisation," with slides and a film. All interested are welcome.**

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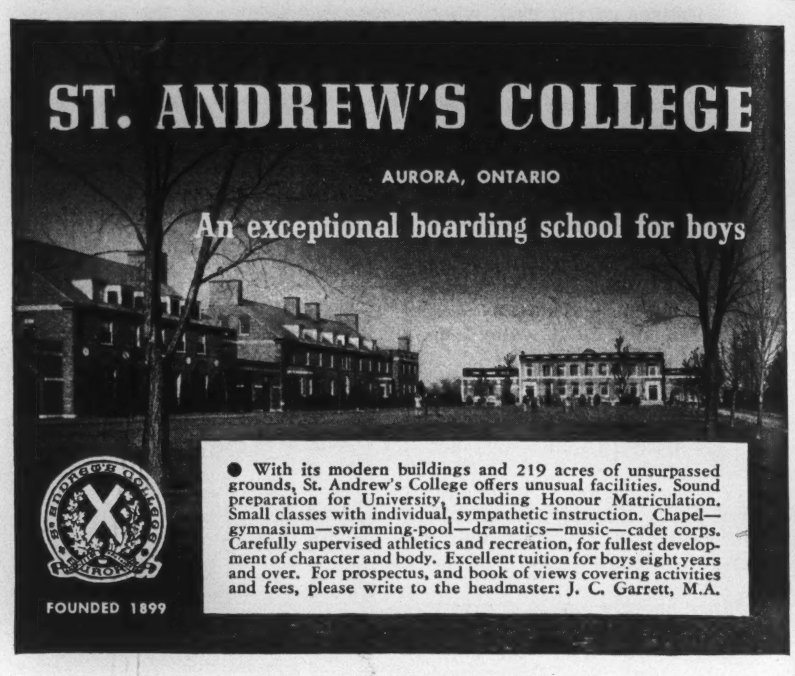
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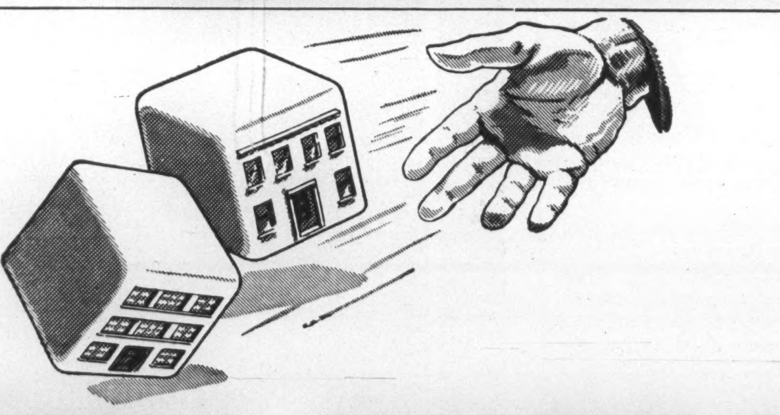
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# THE BOOKSHELF

## Streams in the Desert Were the Vital Munitions of the War

PIPELINE TO BATTLE by Major Peter W. Ranier. (Macmillans, $3.25.)

FROM El Alamein to Tunis is 2,000 miles, a region mostly of parched desert. Yet the British Eighth Army, which smashed Rommel's Africa Corps and its attendant Italians, drank water sumptuously every day, a gallon to every man. Major Ranier of the Royal Engineers was the "water-bloke;" he and his attendant sappers laying various pipelines for hundreds of miles from each source, keeping up with the British advance. When reverses came as they did, the task of destroying the pipe in the abandoned terrain was generally accomplished; but not always. In one instance a perfectly new line was lost while it was in the process of testing for leaks. For the test sea-water had been used. Over a thousand thirsty Germans found the pipe and drank. A few hours later they surrendered, their tongues hanging out—literally.

In all this labor of ditch-digging, transporting and laying pipe, repairing leaks, sometimes accidental from gun-fire, sometimes made by saboteurs, or thirsty Bedouin, the danger from concealed mines was continuous. Out of a comparatively small Engineer force over thirteen hundred men were killed in this bitter campaign. Major Ranier declares that the enemy laid mines literally by millions, and all over the desert. He prophesies that for at least a generation to come hunters, travellers, farmers will be stepping on these devilish contrivances and flying into red pieces. The advancing armies merely swept pathways through the mine-fields. They had no time to neutralize whole areas. All they could do was to put up warning notices and keep advancing.

As a whole the book is the clearest record of the North African campaign that has yet been published. Battle-plans illustrate it and the writing is first-class.

•

## Louisiana Vacuum

By W. S. MILNE

VICTORIA GRANDOLET, by Henry Bellaman. (Musson, $3.00.)

BELLAMAN'S vivid salty chronicle of "King's Row" was as unlike this novel as Stilton is unlike sawdust. His skill in characterization, once it comes in contact with the Old South, seems gone with the wind, leaving only a vacuum in a literary bell-jar. The bell-jar contains two southern mansions, complete with traditions and "hants"; a quadroon retainer who looks like Michelangelo's "Cumaean Sybil", and a leading lady who is all ice and introspection up to page 272, and commits accidental suicide on page 277. There are a handful of other characters, but when the author writes a scene in dialogue without specifying which character said what, it is practically impossible to differentiate them.

It is the story of Victoria, a New England orphan, the mystery of whose birth is hinted at but never used or solved. Somehow she attends a Louisana school, where she shares a room with a Southern heiress, whose cousin falls in love with her, and marries her right away. The heiress was in love with the cousin herself. Cousin takes her to his ancestral mansion, White Cloud, and she sets out to become a Grandolet in spirit, worthy of the mansion that now shelters her. Apparently she gets bored by the whole set-up, but about this I may be wrong, for the author never succeeds in making any of Victoria's motives very clear. At any rate, she goes frigid on her husband after the birth of a boy, which turns him back to the roommate, his cousin.

Things drift vaguely on for ten years or so, and then she falls in love with the new doctor, apparently because the restless ghosts of former Grandolets felt the story was getting into a groove or something, and because her son sees her kissing the doctor, she retires to the roof-garden to think it all out, and falls through the skylight, or something. This must surely have been the most desperate attempt of an author to get rid of a character he didn't know what to do with next, since J. M. Barrie suspended Sentimental Tommy on the garden wall. The difference was, of course, that Tommy had so much life that he got on Barrie's nerves; this was not the reason for Victoria's rather messy exit. You can't live in a vacuum.

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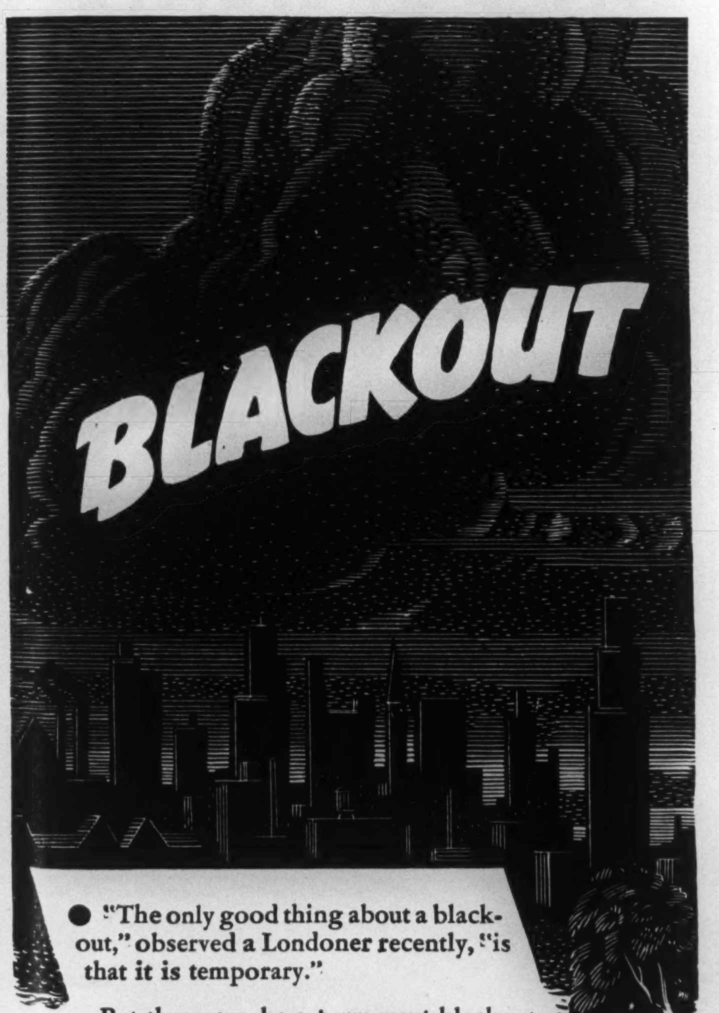
## The Christian Constants

THIS IS OUR FAITH, by John Dow. (Ryerson, $1.00.)

WHAT do Christians believe? The Apostles Creed is a concentration, an essence of the thoughts, intuitions, and discoveries of men of good will living in every century of time. It is something like the axioms of Geometry; a set of statements not to be proved, but to be accepted as universals beyond argument. But without the clear light of an abnormal experience it remains, "to the Jew a stumbling-block, and to the Greeks, foolishness."

In the hope of leading his readers to a view-point overlooking the areas of prejudice and intellectualism, Professor Dow in this book, has examined the axioms as spiritual constants, seeking to show how each came to acceptance. He rests on Scripture, but not on it alone. He is sufficiently pragmatic to trace how the Christian concept "works" in the lives of men, in the suppression of native selfishness and in the enlargement of love for truth, honor, justice, perfection and beauty.

It's a book well conceived and well done.



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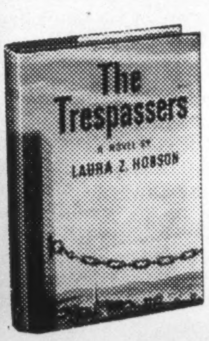

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## WORLD OF WOMEN

# From Shanghai to Ontario to a Chesterfieldian Triumph

### By DORA SAUNDERS CARNEY

EXCEPT for a brief interval, there had never been a chesterfield in the living-room. The brief interval occurred soon after they were married, when they were living in a newly-weds' apartment in Shanghai, China. There wasn't much room, and when the necessary books, tables and chairs were in place Mother remarked that there was now only room for a piano.

Father added, "and a chesterfield." Mother said there was no room for both, and the piano was more important. Father said every home needed a chesterfield, and you couldn't lie down on a piano. Mother said you shouldn't lie down on a chesterfield either, and Father said, all right, make it a piano.

So Mother went shopping for a piano, and what she bought was a chesterfield. In those days there were many auction sales in Shanghai, for people were always going home, retiring or on leave. Auction sales ranked as a social entertainment, like bridge or mah jong, and many of the ladies took their knitting. Mother had a lovely time meeting all her friends and buying book ends, lamps, miniature junks and so on; but there were no pianos.

At last she found herself in the foyer of a club that had been closed for some time. There were several chesterfields of the type that live in club foyers, and Mother bought one. It arrived next day at noon while Father was at home for lunch, and he was so pleased. It was so long that it took eight coolies more than thirty noisy minutes to manipulate it through the front door and tiny hall of the newly-weds' apartment but finally, there it was, in the living-room. Father said he wouldn't lie down on it just then, he had to go back to the office, so Mother went to help him put on his coat.

The Chinese amah brought a whisk and began to whisk energetically, and suddenly she called, urgently. "Missy! Please you come quick look-see! I think-so this sofa plenty bug have got!" Mother didn't wait to look-see. She helped Father off with both overcoat and suit coat, and between the three of them they had the chesterfield back through the tiny hall and front door in five minutes. The auction house resold it for two dollars, and Mother had paid twenty-five. After that the living room got along with a studio couch.

## Qualities of Perfection

Recently, when they were living in a small Ontario town and the family included four children, they decided again to buy a chesterfield. The children were particularly enthusiastic, and Patsy the eight-year-old said she would be so happy when they had a proper living room with a chesterfield like everybody else. Jim her twin brother asked if they could practice dive-bombing on it, and Bridgit, two years younger, suggested they make a rule only to sit on it on Sundays. Tom, nearly four, was the least interested, especially when his query as to the edibility of chesterfields was answered in the negative.

Mother said she was going to be fussy about quality and color, and Father said why do women worry so much about color? For goodness sake get one long enough to lie on without folding up like a concertina. Mother repeated that chesterfields were not designed for lying down, but were intended as seats for visiting friends. Father said in that case don't get one too comfortable or the friends might stay too long. He went on to tell of a chesterfield some friends of his had once, that looked like one of those you sink way down in. Father was very tired and had prepared to sink way down, but the friends didn't tell him the springs were all broken and they had temporarily substituted boards under the cushions. Father said he suffered a severe coccygeal shock, but at that he didn't think he looked as silly as did his host and hostess. Mother said that was another thing, she didn't want a chesterfield covered in the sort of material that generates electricity, so that when you get up if you are wearing a silk dress your dress sticks to you. There were many things to be considered in buying a chesterfield.

## Nobody Sat

So once again Mother went shopping and after careful search she found just what she wanted. When father went to pass judgment he said it was too hard, but the salesman explained that was just because it was so good. After a little use it would become softer. Father said in that case it would become soft very quickly in their family, and ordered it sent home.

It looked much better at home than it had in the store and Tommy quickly put on his out-door clothes and hurried away to tell the neighbors all about it. The first child home from school went straight out again and shouted from the front verandah to the dawdlers, "Hey kids! Come on! We got a chesterfield!"

Of course nobody sat on It!

After dinner that evening, Mother said to Father, "Come, sit with me on the chesterfield!" She sat at one end and made him sit at the other to see how comfortable the corners were. Father grumbled, "Funniest way to use a chesterfield I ever saw!" Mother, her eyes closed ecstatically murmured, "You have queer ideas about chesterfields. They are strictly a social amenity."

The four children were standing in an awed and envious row. "'What's amenity?" asked Jim, but Father was ready for that one. "Look it up in your dictionary," he said. "That's why I bought it for you."

After that the children wanted to try it, but Mother asked, couldn't they wait until tomorrow? She had the feeling that once it was fully adopted into family life it would quickly lose its glamor. So Patsy and Bridgit brought two whisks and whisked it thoroughly. Presently they cried, "Jim! Get away from that chesterfield!" Jim, gingerly bending, explained, "I'm not sitting on it! I'm just seeing how close I can get without touching it."

## Official Induction

There was a tremendous wail from the kitchen. Tommy, climbing on the kitchen stool to see, he said, if there were enough sugar lumps in the best sugar basin, had fallen off and hurt his head. He sobbed that he felt quite sick, but if he could take off his shoes and lie on the chesterfield he might feel better. Mother's heart melted. She spread the afghan on the seat, took off his shoes, and laid him down. The other three stood by, thrilled to the core.

"How does it feel, Tommy?" they asked. Tommy sighed and relaxed as one whose ambition is accomplished. "It feels good," he announced, "and I feel better now. At least," he turned his luminous eyes towards Mother, "I don't feel quite better, but if I could have a sugar lump, I would be quite better."

Mother's spinsterish scruples vanished as she began to laugh. "You may not have a sugar lump," she said, "but if you sit up and move over, the other children may all sit down too."

They obeyed with alacrity, but gently. Thus the chesterfield became officially a member of the household. Mother sighed as with a fellow feeling. No doubt, as a family chesterfield, it was fulfilling a rich and noble destiny, but she did think its honeymoon had been a short one!

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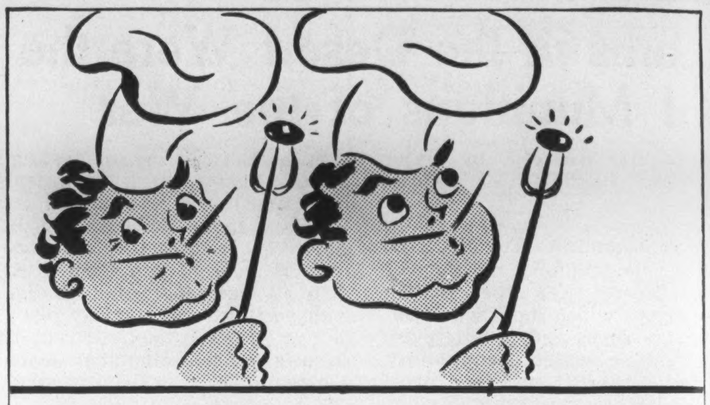

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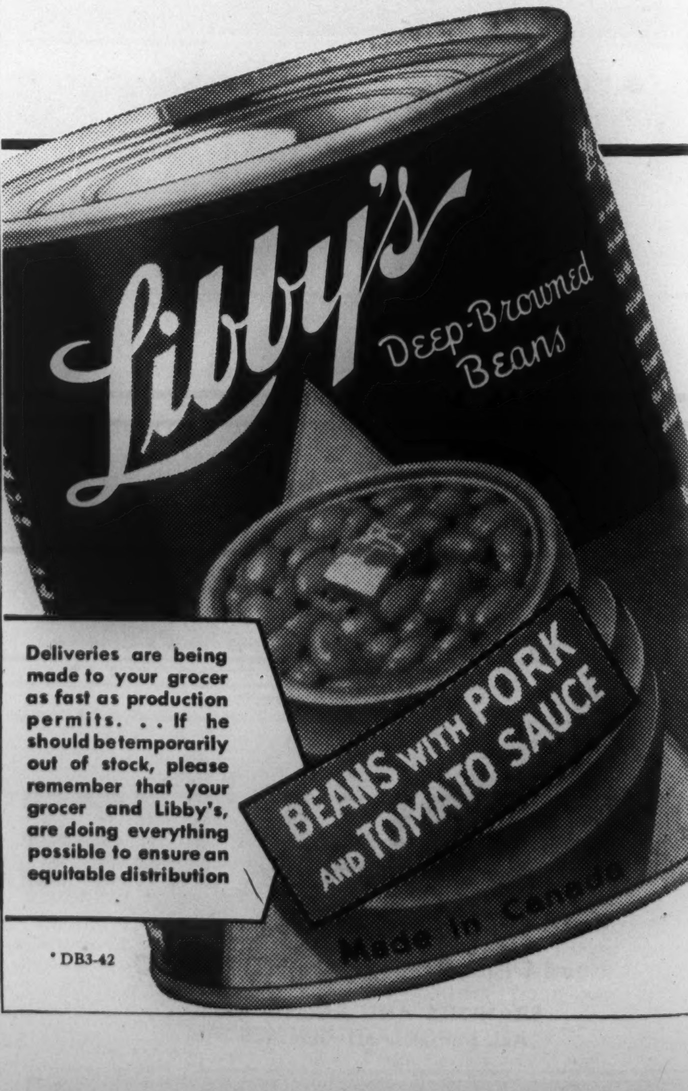

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## PERSONALITIES UNLIMITED

# A Grande Dame of Quebec Shares Memories of Eighty Years

By FLORENCE RANDAL LIVESAY

"DON'T expect to find a literary essay or perfection in this my book of 'Memories of Eighty Years'. My life, so busy always, has never allowed preparation for that kind of thing. I am a simple grandmother telling stories to her grandchildren." So Madame F. L. Béique, of Montreal, wrote when she was not far off ninety. She is still living, in a suburb of the great city.

Born in the old manor-house of St. Hyacinthe on Oct. 13, 1852, an only child, Caroline Dessaules lived with her grandmother, Mme. Jean Dessaules and her uncle, later Senator Dessaules. Her father was a Member of the Legislative Council, and so, between Quebec and Toronto, as his duties led him, M. Dessaules brought Caroline with him for a temporary stay in each city.

At the Rossin House, in 1857, she was the only child allowed to sit at table in the dining-room; as soon as she stood at the top of the twelve steps two tall negroes "disputed for the honor" of bearing her in their arms to her place.

In Toronto at the time "there was a great French musician called Lazare who gave piano lessons; he discovered that I knew several songs and sometimes he summoned me to sing for the guests in the hotel. One night I was waked from sleep and told to sing for Thalberg, one of the celebrated pianists of the day then on a concert tour; half-asleep I sang the verses I loved: *Où vas-tu, beau nuage emporté par le vent.*"

The wind-blown cloud questioned as to its flight, the sleepy child remain in Mme. Béique's memory clearly as ever. To judge by her photograph she must have been a dear little creature, full of fun. Thalberg transferred to her father his autographed promise to give the child a lesson wherever he met her and said she could call herself "a pupil of Thalberg".

Very beautiful was her mother, at the time in her thirties. Husband and wife had many acquaintances and the little girl was always made much of; "in particular an old bachelor was captured by her mother's charm and he made many presents to the small daughter. 'Do you like me?' he asked, 'and does your mother like me?' With the frankness of an infant I replied: 'I like you a little; I like you better than Mamma who said the other day that she couldn't stand you.' "

### Honeymoon in Europe

In Montreal the young girl "heard interminable discussions on the Civil War" in America. War in France in 1870 plunged her little circle into deepest gloom; the English with whom they mingled "made wounding and ironical remarks about the French, saying that they had not known how to defend themselves against Germany—no discussion was possible, France's faults were flagrant; we knew it. But it was a cruel blow."

Caroline was married in 1875 to M. F. L. Béique, later a Senator, who died when 85. The honeymoon was in Europe but when they returned it was found that trusted friends had mismanaged and made away with large sums, so that a second time the young husband had to work very hard to recoup himself.

Ten children—and Madame admits that only her fund of gayety and good humor helped her through the years of their upbringing. As she kept practically open house for the children's friends the noise was often almost insupportable. "My life as a married woman," she says, "was that of the French-Canadian mother and wife of the day—repeated maternities, housework and care of the children. Twenty years of this for me—twenty-four summers spent in the new property in the woods at Vaudreuil near Montreal."

It is not so much Mme. Béique who becomes a personage in the pages of her book—she would be the last one to wish for this—but she devotes much space to Louis Joseph Papineau, her great-uncle, and his protectress during 1838, his sister Mme. Dessaules. Escapes were many; as soon as one of his followers was observed in her vicinity an armed force would arrive at her house and even a cannon was set against it.

Once at night, sheltering a fugitive, they heard the cry "Open in the name of the law!" Madame went to the door while her 'dame de compagnie' took the man and put him in the depths of her own feather bed, which masked a human form. The officer in charge entered, searching cupboards; looked under the bed, and then with a sudden inspiration drew his sword and plunged it up to the hilt in the unfortunate feather bed! Mlle. Germain, more dead than alive, was obliged to wait till the soldier had departed, when with great relief she saw no harm had been done to the man lying beneath the thick covering.

### Secret Hiding Place

Another time the cry "Open the door!" came so suddenly that the man sought had only time to wrap his head in a napkin and crouch by the fire simulating one suffering from toothache. These visits became so numerous that Madame installed a cupboard in the cellar containing empty bottles and other light objects; behind it was a chair, table and candle; the bottles were easily and quietly removed when danger was near and put back in place, hiding the furniture and cramped occupant. War-weary, at last Madame closed her house and went to stay with her brother, curé of St. Mark. But she helped Louis Joseph to escape.

"I was only five when my grandmother died. Napoleon Bourassa, nephew by marriage, wrote of 'the royal manners of Madame Dussaules;' she was married in 1816 to Jean Dussaules who was bequeathed the Seigniory of Ste. Hyacinthe.

"My grandparents were literally 'the Providence' of the village and surroundings. In the cholera epidemic of 1832 my grandmother was brave enough to follow the doctor and minister to the most urgent cases. Putting her own children in a distant part of the house, she received in her home many sick people, nursing them to health or watching at their death-bed."

An incident told reveals Mme. Dussaules in the light in which she was best known to many poor people. Her daughter, Caroline's mother, noticed that in the family washing there was less and less given by Madame. "I wash the chemises myself, in my bath," said the latter "and dry them in my room, it saves labor." In the end it was discovered that Madame had kept only two. The rest she had given to the needy.

### Loaves of Sugar

The evening meal was served at the latest at six, dinner at noon. Great stores of fruit and vegetables for winter were prepared. Strings of apple festooned the ceilings; 'obus or pointed cakes of white sugar to be broken into regular shapes, were stored away.

Except for apples there were no fresh fruits and this explains the vogue for different kinds of nuts served with raisins; figs were rare, dates unknown. From Ash Wednesday to Easter not a mouthful of meat, not an egg, came into the house; housekeepers salted down green beans, soaking them in soft water when needed. Fish was mostly salted or smoked; oysters were much appreciated and very uncommon, everyone had a different way of cooking them.

Cold was the great enemy of the mother whose baby was expected, because all ills were attributed to it. The unfortunate mother was condemned to almost complete obscurity to avoid supposed danger to her eyes. Windows were hung with heavy woolen curtains to prevent the slightest draft. A wet towel was permitted when it came to washing the hands.

Some hours after the birth of the child a crowd of friends came to see mother and child and contribute their share toward contaminating the already heavy air. The fact that mothers survived, says Mme. Béique, proves the vitality of the race.

In the country things were different; custom imposed *"un repas de compérage"*. As soon as the guests left for the church Madame had to rise to make, herself, a royal banquet. Any husband whose wife was incapable of this effort was considered to be badly treated by fate.

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## MUSICAL EVENTS

# Rubinstein Reaches New Height; A Canadian Composer's Debut

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

MUSICAL events in Toronto last week were unusually varied and embraced several incidents of singular interest; masterful Beethoven playing by Artur Rubinstein; a vivid new work by a young Canadian composer; recitals by brilliant organists; and some admirable singing.

The most notable episode was a rendering of Beethoven's Concerto in G major, No. 4, with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, in which the great pianist, Artur Rubinstein attained exalted beauty he has not revealed in many past appearances here. The emotional reactions he produced on members of the Orchestra, as well as musicians in the audience, were astonishing. Actually some of the violinists participating with him were moved to tears. On many occasions Mr. Rubinstein's playing has been sensational, a breath-taking exhibition of limitless technical mastery; but the genius that enthralled listeners on this occasion was of a different order. The composition itself is the least showy of Beethoven's five piano concertos.

In his recent book on the titan's life and works, John N. Burk calls the Fourth a "soft-spoken concerto," and for that reason long overlooked. It is still overshadowed by the Fifth or "Emperor" concerto because it offers much less opportunity for virtuosic display. When first played in 1808 it made so little impression that shortly afterward it fell into neglect and was not heard again during the composer's lifetime. It was rescued from oblivion by Mendelssohn in 1836, and the "Andante con moto," in which Rubinstein reaches supreme heights, was admired by Liszt. Its seventy bars contain a message of indescribable spiritual import; a dialogue between strings asserting themselves in staccato, and the piano responding in tones of tender supplication. Finally the strings are subdued to a gentle pianissimo. Liszt likened the Andante to Orpheus taming beasts with his flute. In it we have in microcosm the idea of a peace that passeth understanding conquering aggression and violence. One doubts if any artist in the history of pianism, other than Rubinstein, has attained a higher quality of beauty and tenderness. It was an unsuspected revelation, so utterly different was it from the bravura achievements on which Mr. Rubinstein's fame has been based.

The Concerto as a whole is more symphonic in quality than Beethoven's other works in this form. Despite the neglect, so long accorded its lot, it affords, when seriously interpreted, beautiful opportunities for both soloist and orchestra, as last week's rendering proved.

### Robert Fleming

Another notable incident on the program was the first public performance of a Suite "Around the House" by a young Canadian composer, Robert Fleming of Saskatoon, now in his 23rd year. Recently Mr. Fleming's name has figured frequently in the Canadian Performing Right Society's competitions for Canadian composers, that have been so definite a stimulus to creative effort in this country. Though born at Prince Albert, Sask. the musical urge of the composer is hereditary. He is a grandson of Canon Fleming, precentor of Gloucester Cathedral and a notable factor in the historic latter years of the 19th century. Three Choirs Festival (Gloucester, Worcester and Hereford) during the "Around the House," in eight short movements sketches childhood memories: — what the different rooms signified to a lively boy; the nursery with its lullabies: that mysterious place, the cellar, and so on. The exceptional talent of young Fleming is shown in sustained lightness of touch, the freshness of melodies and harmonic devices, and the brilliance with which an effect of unity is attained. Its sincerity and grace, conveyed "con amore" by Sir Ernest and the orchestra, fascinated every listener. The balance of the program included the "Leonora, No. 3" overture and two of the movements of Debussy's "Nocturnes" "Clouds and Festivals." In each the nuancing was perfect, and the pianissimo which ended "Festivals" an exquisite achievement.

Speaking of Canadian composers, Louis Gesensway, native of Toronto, one of the most brilliant pupils of Luigi von Kunits, and a former member of T.S.O. has sprung into prominence recently. He has for some years been one of the first violins of the Philadelphia Orchestra. A composition of his, "Color-Harmony" a sextet for piano, two violins, flute, cor anglais and 'cello, was recently presented under the direction of Eugene Ormandy, who described Gesensway as one of the outstanding composers of America. It is said to alternate between shimmering loveliness, and crashing dissonances. The title has no relation to the tints of the prism, but Mr. Gesensway discerns in each note of the diatonic scale, five distinct shades,—a 40-tone scale,—and on this conception his composition is based.

### Kipnis Recital

Until the recent appearance of Todd Duncan, song-recitals this season had been rather second rate, but at Eaton Auditorium last week the Ukrainian basso, Alexander Kipnis also helped to better the average. He is a veteran of both operatic and lyric art. His voice is of noble, mellow quality, flexible and of unusual range. He can sing easily the deep notes in which Russian bassos specialize, while his upper register has a brilliant baritone quality. In control, breathing and other elements of good production he is expert, and his diction and phrasing, in several languages, are admirable.

Kipnis is instinctively an actor, with a very mobile countenance, and his interpretations are enhanced by vivid mimetic expression. He added materially to the interest of his numbers by outlining with clarity and humor those sung in languages other than English. Thus listeners learned what arias from Mozart's "Don Giovanni"; Verdi's "Simon Boccanegra"; Strauss's "Rosenkavalier"; and Moussorgsky's "Boris Goudonov really signified. Judging by his tragic significance in the Verdi number, and smooth, subtle humor in the Mozart episode, his acting must be fascinating. His versatility is obvious. His Brahms' interpretations were moving in sentiment and expression and his English lyrics of finer musical quality than the average song-recitalist is at pains to present. Martin Shaw's superb "Old Clothes and Fine Clothes" was an example. While he has not the aura with which Chaliapin invested all he did, Kipnis was undeniably splendid in Konneman's revolutionary song "As the King

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Went Forth to War," which mordantly contrasts the glory of the conqueror with the sufferings of the common soldier. Though more striking in a literary sense the thought is the same as a ditty popular in the trenches during the last World War, the refrain of which ran "It's the same the 'ole world over, etc."

### Two Organists

The famous organist, Alexander Schreiner, of the Mormon Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, was guest artist at the monthly musicale of the Casavant Society at Eaton Auditorium last week. Grave authority characterizes his bearing and style. "Registration" is probably one of the most unpopular words in the English language at present, but for organists it simply means the choice of stops to obtain the tone-coloring required; a sort of "selective service" in itself. Mr. Schreiner is a renowned master of Registration, and his renderings of the classics have nobility, power and breadth of expression. Perhaps his most gorgeous achievement was Cesar Franck's Chorale in E major. Another example of beautifully colorful playing was Vierne's "Naiades", and among his exquisite lyrical achievements was his own arrangement of Henselt's "Bird Etude". He was assisted by the Toronto Men Teachers' Choir, under Eldon Brethour, an organization of good quality and balance, which sings with admirable enunciation and tasteful expression.

A second organ recital in the same hall was that of the highly accomplished Italian organist, Giuseppe Moschetti. Poetic fervor and intellectual distinction pervaded his interpretation of works in remarkable variety. He had a vast tone at command, and was masterly in delicate effects. One of the most interesting offerings was his own "Fantasie Impromptu" a large scale achievement, notable for melodic and harmonic richness, and ingenuity in development. The assisting artist was Vivien Della Chiesa, whose soprano voice was gloriously full and appealing, and perfectly produced. She was especially moving in arias from "Boheme" and "Forza del Destino" and modern songs by Stefano Donaudy.

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## THE FILM PARADE

# The Worst Picture of the Year Adorned by Ginger Rogers

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IN "LADY IN THE DARK" Ginger Rogers is shown having a five thousand dollar nervous breakdown, in a mink dress with a burgundy sequin top and burgundy sequin gloves to match. It's quite a picture and Miss Rogers as a split personality in mink and sequins is fine. It's when you get her as a bouncing young extrovert wearing a gingham housefrock and waving a feather duster that she seems to be a lady in the dark.

That's Miss Rogers in "Tender Comrade" which I hereby nominate, with almost nine months yet to go, as the Worst Picture of 1944. "Tender Comrade" is recognized by the trade as a woman's picture, and certainly fifty per cent of the feminine patrons came out into the lobby after their ordeal looking as though they had been passed through a tear-gas chamber. Well, it isn't *this* woman's picture, and anyone who walks into it lured by Miss Roger's past performances had better be warned that he may find himself walking straight into a booby trap.

### Tear Jerker

"Tender Comrade" is an out and out tear-jerker, and its approach to the emotions combines the stealth and ruthlessness of pinching a baby to make it cry. The heroine is a young married war worker whose husband presently goes overseas. So she sets up housekeeping with three or four other girls from the plant in a nice old-fashioned house with the front door opening right on the living-room. Here the girls can foregather in the evening for a serious discussion of democracy, and a high-minded criticism of each other's dates as they go in and out. Each girl has a room to herself but it isn't much use for privacy, since Ginger Rogers, as Head Girl, is likely to pop in at any minute to demand the most intimate details of courtship and marriage. "Come on, tell me. It's *fun!*" The only member of the group to resist this high-handed treatment is Miss Ruth Hussey, a hard girl who likes men, dislikes housework, and isn't convinced of the value of food-rationing. Ginger settles her.

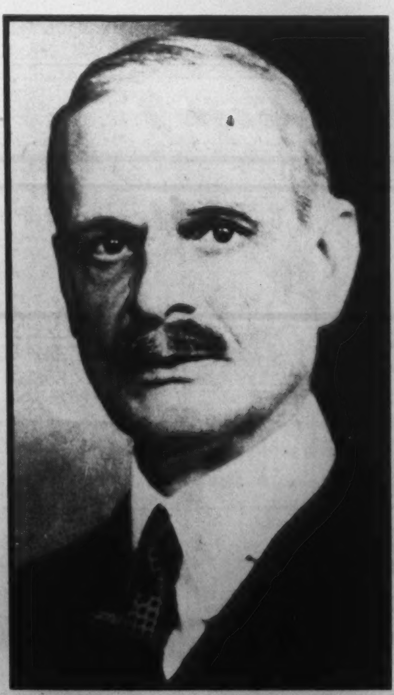
When the heroine isn't engaged in exorting confidences and supervising behavior she is busy with reveries (in flashback) concerning her married life. These sequences while fairly amorous, leave one wondering why the picture should ever have been called "Tender Comrade". The heroine's tenderest term of endearment for her young man (Robert Ryan) is "You big lug you," and her notion of comradeliness is to settle on his knee when he is trying to get a moment alone with his paper and coyly jab him with a darning needle to get his attention. Then when he protests she rushes off to her room to cry her heart out over his neglect. In fact Miss Ginger presents just the sort of wife to drive a man to the tender comradeship of an army sergeant. However grief and separation help to mature her and when the final fatal telegram arrives the Chin Up Girl doesn't collapse. She goes quietly up to her bedroom, picks the baby up from his bassinet and gives him a serious seven-minute talk on the Meaning of the Struggle and the Future of America. No kidding!

At its best "Tender Comrade" is "Little Women" with the loud pedal applied to all the softer emotions. Even at that it isn't at its best very often.

### Screen Nightmare

No doubt a certain amount of documentation went into the making of "The Purple Heart", which is the story of the trial and execution of the American flyers captured after the Tokyo raid. For the most part however it must have been constructed from imagination, hearsay and a rough working idea of what might be expected of an enemy capable of every refinement of formal barbarism. The result is a picture with a fantastic and at times almost Kafka-like quality of nightmare. This is beyond doubt the most painful picture of the war that the screen has attempted so far. The settings may be fabricated but the actual facts of torture and death are indisputable and at times almost unbearable to watch in re-enactment. A large part of the picture is taken up with the trial itself, which is almost completely unintelligible by any standards of western jurisprudence. In between the trial sequences we are shown the prisoners in the single cell from which they are withdrawn one by one, to be returned presently, mutilated, broken, or rendered idiotic by torture. It isn't obviously a picture for entertainment.

With the exception of Sam Levene most of the actors who play the flyers are unfamiliar. They are however the usual carefully selected, carefully differentiated types and to that extent the film follows a stock pattern. Even so the facts of the story being what they are and inescapable the effect of the film is heart-shaking.



**Lt. Col. the Hon. J. J. Astor, M.P., publisher of the London Times and president of the Empire Press Union, will address the Canadian Section at a dinner, to be held March 29, in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto.**

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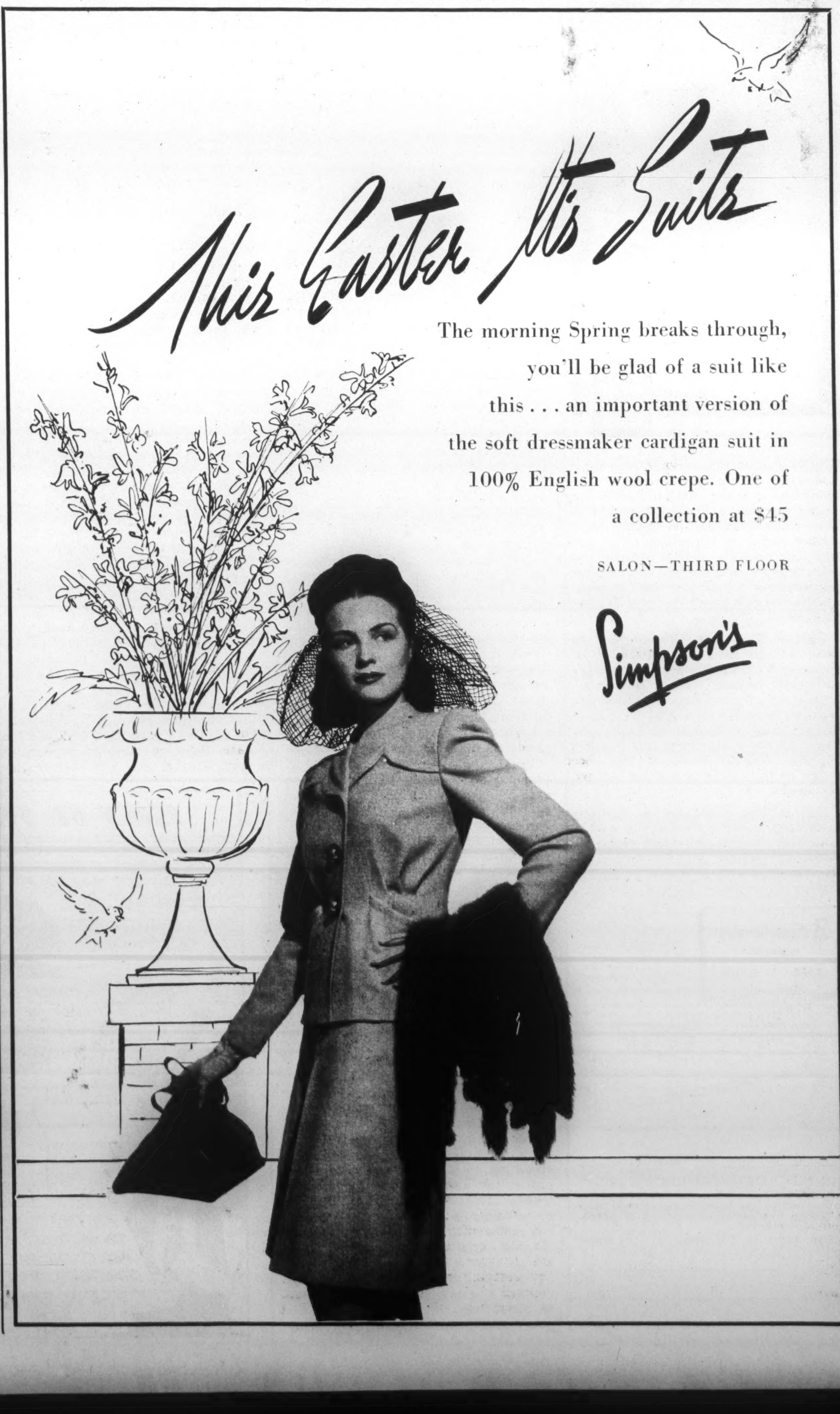

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## THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

# Little Known Delicacies Can Be Found in Field and Forest

### By J. HILTON LEGH

LESS than a decade ago, when the war drums were beating ever so faintly, and we were fat and prosperous, with a wealth of luxury goods on grocery shelves, the curator of a well known Canadian museum said during an interview:—"In case of siege, it would be well for us to know our native foods and to realize that many of the edible wild plants in our fields and woodlands might be of inestimable value." Since then the question of food has become of utmost importance and although we have not been reduced to tightening our belts to any harmful extent, it might be a good idea to have a working knowledge of some of the foods provided by Nature, to be had for the taking and no coupons required.

This is but a step backward to the lore of our grandparents, and a very present help while science is working on the menus of tomorrow for we well know what happens to the steed while the grass grows. As we regain the use of lax muscles by hiking or pedalling a bicycle, why not polish up our gray matter and experiment with living off the land, or at least adding healthful and practical items to our daily fare.

## Spring Greens

Get an early start in the Spring when the beautiful coin-like dandelion appears on the lawn which is your pride and joy. These blossoms quickly turn white, scattering scores of winged seeds, so out with them, at the same time acquiring a valuable addition to your every day meals. The slender green leaves will provide both greens and salad. They are tasty, medicinal and a splendid source of vitamins A and B, helping to prevent infections of the eyes, sinuses and lungs and offering protection against nerve diseases. Vitamins C and G are also present in a lesser degree guarding against teeth defects and malnutrition. A big job for this humble weed.

Dandelion greens are steamed and used as a vegetable. The leaves may also be pickled for future use. Wash well and remove roots. In a large stone crock put a layer of leaves, then sprinkle a handful of household salt over them. Repeat until crock is nearly full. The wet greens will make their own brine. There is a slightly bitter tang to greens treated in this fashion which gives a rare fillip to the appetite.

For use in a salad, select tender young leaves and combine with a well chilled assortment of crisp inside lettuce leaves, circles of radish, or thin slivers of raw carrot. A garlic bud rubbed on the inside of your wooden salad bowl is an extra touch appreciated by many. Toss these ingredients together with a dressing made according to the rule for the perfect salad: "A miser for vinegar, a spendthrift for oil, a sage for salt, and a maniac for mixing."

What about an extra cup of coffee and no troubled glances toward ration books? Again the dandelion to the rescue. Dig the roots in Autumn, wash well, dry several days, then put through a grinder using a fine knife. Bake in oven at low heat when they will crumble apart and be ready for use, a rich brown aromatic beverage. As simple as that, yet so constituted are we mortals, that should we have to stand in line and wait for a small portion of this product expensively wrapped, to be handed to us, we would waste no time reaching for our hat and shopping bag.

## Epicure's Pleasure

There is a gray green watery plant commonly called Lamb's Quarters, which is an excellent stand-in for spinach. In fact it has a more delicate flavor. It is prepared in the same manner as other greens by steaming in a tightly covered saucepan in the water which clings to the leaves after washing. This plant is to be found in great quantities along the lanes which lead down to the sea. It may sometimes be seen growing rankly upon a bed of sea weed, thereby deriving all the healthful iodine content and as a result of more value as food than the inland variety. It must not be confused with the purple flowered Lupine or wild pea which is a close companion along the beaches.

Fiddle tips, the tender young tops of the common brake are a favorite dish in many parts of Canada, the hornshaped root nutlike and crisp, is faintly reminiscent of avocado and could be used in a salad to delight an epicure.

Anyone fortunate enough to have a vacation in June when the sunny country hill sides are starred with red and white clover, may spend an interesting hour or so making a delicious homemade honey. We well know how scarce the product of the busy bee has been of late. If the desire for honey outweighs the need for cake we can save our sugar rations and make a quantity of honey as follows:— Boil five pounds of white sugar, two cups of water and one scant teaspoon of powdered alum together for three minutes. Add petals from twelve June roses, forty red clovers, forty white clovers and boil one minute longer. Strain and bottle. The intriguing flavor of this honey makes it well worth trying.

By deep woodland brooks where one may often find water cress, grows also an herb which possesses unbelievable tonic properties. It is the Balmony or Snake's Head, so called from its yellowish white-hooded flowers. Dried and steeped, used as a tea in Springtime, bitter beyond words, the mere thought of this remedy for jaded appetites will bring a pucker to the mouth of many a person who has been dosed with it in a Victorian household when a child. It does a splendid work in cleansing the system and is absolutely harmless to take in any quantity.

## Silver Spoon Detector

Nearly everyone is familiar with the common button mushroom (agaricus campestris) which pops up after a rainstorm in fields or pastures and sometimes in our own gardens. It is readily identified by the tender pinkish folds beneath the spread umbrella, and the thin, almost transparent skin which peels easily. It is a wise plan when cooking mushrooms to put a bright silver spoon in with them. Should it show the slightest suspicion of tarnish, throw them away. There are many edible varieties of mushrooms and so-called toadstools, but only an expert should try to distinguish between the poison and non-poisonous types. This cannot be stressed too emphatically as the difference is sometimes very slight.

The recent discovery in England of the high food value and vitamin content found in rose hips is a striking example of finding a four-leafed clover at our own doorstep. The wild pink rose grows in dense hedges and clusters nearly everywhere in this country, and the bright crimson hips or seeds which survive winter's snow and frost provide food for the cottontail rabbit and other small game. Rose Hip Jam is made as follows:—One pound of rose hips, one-half pint water, three quarters of a pound of sugar. Gather the hips before they become withered and soft. Cut off the crowns and stems and rub with a coarse cloth. Add water and cook until they will go through a sieve. To the pulp add sugar and when dissolved boil until the jam sets when tested. To give extra flavor a teaspoon of ginger may be added.

Many of us may hesitate at the thought of trying out new and almost unknown foods, be they ever so healthful and appetizing. It is however a consoling thought that with a little research and a safe and sane knowledge of elementary botany we could ward off the pangs of hunger in this rich land of ours, should the dire need arise.

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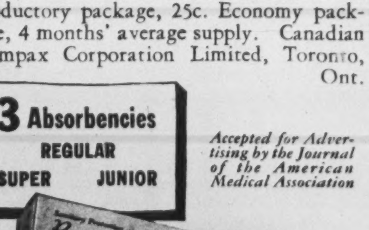

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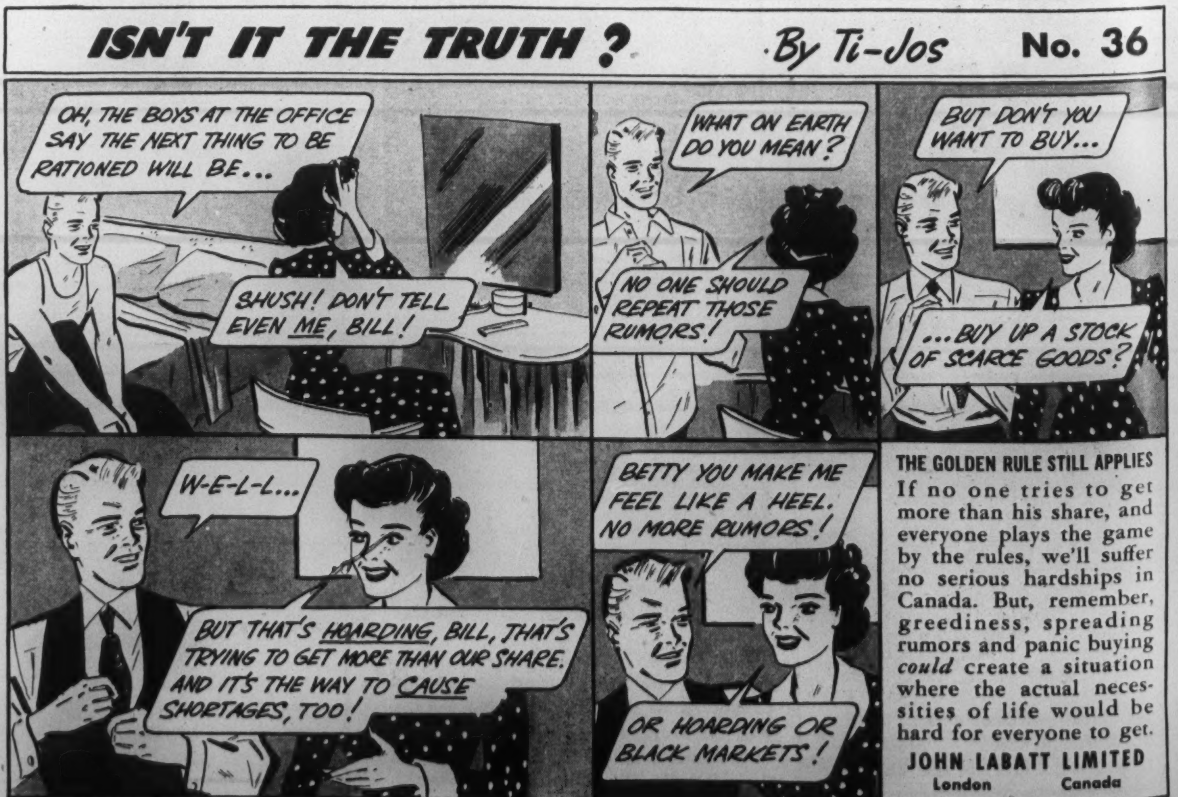
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# Is This a Solution for Delinquency?

By JEAN TWEED

**There is a growing realization among the public as well as social workers, that juvenile delinquency is, in its simplest terms, misdirected youthful energy. If the course of that energy can be directed into useful and interesting channels, then the problem no longer exists. This article describes the unconventional, but successful, methods employed by an unusual woman.**

"HI, BUD!" . . . "Bud are you comin' to the puppet show this afternoon?" . . . "Lookit Bud, see what we did?" . . . "Hey, Bud!"

The speakers were any one of the 1,850 young members of the Young Men and Women's Hebrew Association in Toronto. "Bud" is Mrs. Bess Lander Bell, director of youth and children's activities. The acknowledged success of the Y.M.H.A. in Toronto is partly due to Bud's popularity, partly due to the trained staff with her, and largely due to the fascinating projects they work out for the children.

Starting with Bud's popularity and why: a friend once aptly, albeit emotionally, described Bud as "a warm, comforting mother, waiting to take you in her arms and protect you from all trouble." It is true. People flock to Bud with their troubles like sparrows after bread-crumbs, for Bud is a young woman with wisdom bred of experience. And yet Bud is no paragon. Get her talking on a subject or a person she dislikes and her remarks can be examples of vitriolic candor. Also, the subject of her wrath is uncomfortably aware that Bud is nearly always right.

One reason for her popularity is very simple: she loves children. Another is more complex: she understands children. She knows that unless her program is geared to their interests they will continue to go to public dance-halls and jitterbug, or hang about the alleys shooting craps. So she opened the Y.M.H.A. hall to jitterbugging, parties and even the odd game of craps.

## Youthful Commandos

"Some people objected," Bud explained. "But I said that if the children didn't come to us, they'd go into the alleys, and it's warmer and more healthy here. Besides once they are here we can get them interested in something else. We do, too, but it takes time and patience. And they must never feel they're being forced into an activity. With a little help, all ideas are their own."

This is the line along which most social agency workers are beginning to think today. Meet the children with their own interests and gradually improve them. Bud has plenty of experience to back up her theories. Before joining the Y.M.H.A. staff she graduated from the School of Social Work at the University of Toronto. Prior to that she worked for several years with the Children's Aid Society in Winnipeg.

It was back in 1940 when the Toronto Y.M.H.A. started its work on its present set up. The whole organization was overhauled and a small trained staff started out under the direction of Mark Tarail, formerly a worker with the Jewish Centre and U.S.O. in Trenton, New Jersey, now a lecturer at the Workers' Educational Association. The membership was thrown open to all classes and nationalities; and all the old ideas of patronizing welfare work were thrown out. Now, in 1944 the total membership of old and young is over 2,800 and climbing every week.

Democracy is the basic pattern. The Board of Directors is elected by all members over 16. The children's activities are run by House Councils elected by themselves, and all projects are planned by these Councils. Gradually the members have come to realize what makes a good leader, and how to combat "gestapo" or weak-kneed leadership with voting rather than fisticuffs.

The Commando program is a good instance of how this system works. Every parent and social worker has been worried about the effect of war on children's minds. Only too frequent are the shouts of playing children heard, "Bang! You're dead!" . . . "Zoom! Bang! your house is blown up!" . . . "Crash' I gotcha inna eyes, You're blind!"

Bud, Mark Tarail, Rose Wolfe and other leaders did something about these bloodcurdling sentiments. They channelled and rationalized them. They approached a bunch of boys on the gym floor and suggested they learn real Commando technique. The boys were willing. The blacked-out gym became a battle-ground with unseen obstacles such as wrestling-mat-rivers to be jumped: upturned-chair-tunnels to be passed; and finally the enemy to be routed in hand-to-hand wrestling. The boys elected a War Council to plan new tactics. Swimming became a lesson in combat: swimming across the pool with a splash-board, became swimming across the river with a half-pack. The children were wildly enthusiastic and long discussions were held on the necessity of good health. A delegation of young fellows trotted down to the Film Board and other centres to get films on Commandos and sport.

## Cities and Puppets

All this might sound like a social workers pipe-dream; swell in theory but half-hearted in practice. The answer is to listen to the shouts of laughter and to take note of their intelligent comments on military strategy.

And then there is the model city, developed by the 10-year-olds in the Arts and Crafts class. This group had been taken to see the City Planning Exhibit at the Ontario Museum, with the result they decided to plan a city of their own.

This necessitated some heavy research in architecture and the proper location of houses, schools, factories and hospitals. Then with cardboard, cellophane and paint they put their ideas into concrete form. The city is gradually being completed, and some City Fathers might find many an interesting indictment of the present housing system.

Hundreds of such incidents might be told, but there must be space for the puppet show. There is a story behind the puppet show: a lesson to educationalists. It starts with a small boy of 10 or 11 who was known to be a "bad egg". Let us call him Bill. He swore at his playmates, he was rude to his teachers, he refused to co-operate. The reason? His environment, the social system, any one of a hundred familiar reasons. Bill was finally persuaded (no doubt against his will) to join the Y.M.H.A. With a little manoeuvering the staff got him elected to a House Council. He began to feel useful. Then he was inducted into the Arts and Crafts department and he discovered he had quite a knack for making puppets and providing plays for them.

## Harold

One play was about a little boy named Harold. His teacher, Miss Buggs, kept him in after school and asked him why he was so bad. Harold squirmed and begged to be let out so he could go to the Y. "What has the Y got we haven't?" asked the teacher sticking her neck out. "They've got swimming, they've got Commando training, they've got Arts and Crafts classes. . ." "We've got manual training," broke in the teacher. "But you don't let the boys and girls work together," retorted Harold. (Co-education is part of the Y plan). Harold was taken to the principal, Mr. Moron. He threatened to strap Harold. "What good does strapping do anyone?" asked the youthful philosopher. That was Act One.

Act Two dealt with school as Harold thought it should be. Children sent presents to sick playmates. A 10-minute recess was set up to let children get their talking done. Arithmetic classes were in the form of a game of grocery-store where the children handled real money, and learned to figure bills correctly.

And we think Progressive Education is an adult theory!

The important thing about the puppet show is that Bill got his rage out of system. No one stopped him. He had banged out his anger with a chisel and saw. He had shouted it from a stage. No one had been hurt. Maybe Bill's teacher will never know why he was so much better the next day, but the Y knows.

## Case of the Tin Baskets

Sometimes it is hard to sit back and watch mistakes being made . . . any parent knows that. But experience is the only heeded teacher. The staff at the Y.M.H.A. is willing to sit back. Witness the incident of the waste-paper baskets. It is a small incident, but significant.

The members are furnishing their own meeting-house, and Bud sent a delegation of youngsters down to a department store to buy waste-paper baskets. "Get tin ones," said Bud, "and we'll cover them with paper to make them look pretty."

In an hour or so, the delegation returned. With tin ones? No, with Chinese paper ones, brilliantly colored with pictures.

"But these will be shot to pieces in no time," expostulated Bud.

"We know, Bud," said the young buyers ruefully. "But gee! Aren't they pretty?" Bud paused. She should take them back, but the sight of those wistful faces was too much. "They're pretty," agreed Bud, and the waste-baskets stayed. About a week later the baskets were worn out. This time the delegation bought tin baskets and covered them. What good did it do? Was it just a waste of money?

Well, they learned a trite but useful lesson they will never forget: prettiness isn't always enough. They won't buy just paper again as long as they live.

These are a few instances of the work being done. In this one organization there are 45 different clubs of children between the ages of 12-18 doing just such interesting things, and being just as carefully supervised.

"This sort of an organization couldn't continue unless the staff were willing to study and work at their job," Bud explained. "Every staff member studies and reads six to eight hours a week, keeping in touch with other movements on the continent.

"Don't get me wrong," she finished up. "This is no panacea for juvenile delinquency, no cure-all. But it is a form of prevention."

## Give Them Interests

Most people will agree with Dr. S. K. Jaffary, director of the University of Toronto's School of Social Work, that "If more agencies would take a tip from Bud Lander Bell, the problem of Juvenile Delinquency might be subjected to control. You've got to get the children with their own interests. If it means jitterbugging, let 'em jitterbug. When they see the other children doing more productive things and having a whale of a good time, they'll start getting interested too. You can't give them pink lemonade and ice-cream and expect them to give up shooting craps. You've got to give them something equally exciting, and the Y.M.H.A. in Toronto does."

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## THE DRESSING TABLE

# Good Grooming is a Matter of Small Important Details

### By ISABEL MORGAN

THE hallmark of the plushier novels and plays used to be the ladies' maid. On the stage she was a luscious damsel with a phony French accent wearing a frilly white apron, a postage stamp size cap, a short rather tight black dress which displayed to advantage the sway of her hips. Her name was Marie. Novelists, on the other hand, seemed to go for the English or Scotch maid who was short on glamor, but long on sound, common sense. Usually high-handed in her relations with her inferiors in the regions below-stairs, she always "knew her place" above. Her name was Smith, and she always went along clutching the mistress' Russian leather jewel-case when the heroine went away from home on one of those long English week-ends at the Cholomondeley's castle.

In fiction and on the stage the duties of the ladies' maid seemed to be a round of drawing baths, drawing back the curtains, rousing milady and then producing a breakfast tray and the daily mail.

Both novelists and writers of plays seem aware that the ladies' maid has become a period piece both in fact and in fiction, and you aren't likely to find her roaming around in fiction and stage plays concerned with current affairs. No longer classified as an essential worker, she's off somewhere pounding rivets or dealing out transfers on the public tramways.

This almost fabulous individual, in reality, was the person who performed all the little personal chores all of us now, and in most cases, always have had to do for ourselves in the cause of good grooming. These are busy times for everyone, but now that all possessions are harder to get, it's more important than ever that belongings be cared for and watched with an eagle eye.

Shoes, for instance. At the first sign of run-over heels send them off to the cobbler. Rub them off with a cloth after every wearing, and don't spare the polish. Keep a stiff brush handy for suede shoes and use it often and vigorously to rouse the nap. Help them keep their trim lines instead of developing middle-aged spread by the use of shoe-trees whenever they are not in action on the feet.

Season by season handbags grow larger and larger, but for some strange reason the amount of their contents manages to keep ahead of the size, and it's the rare handbag today that isn't stuffed to bursting with ration books, liquor and gas permits, make-up kit, registration card, keys, letters, receipts, cigarettes, handkerchiefs, perhaps some money, and all the strange bits and pieces needed by the female in transit. A weekly house-cleaning of the handbag may bring surprises in what it will bring to the surface, and perhaps some of the findings can be eliminated to bring the bag back to its original shapelines. To keep it immaculate dust it out, wipe the lining with a piece of cloth dampened with cleaning fluid. Bags not in use should be put away stuffed with paper.

### Handbag and Hat

Clothes should be inspected for small rips, loosened buttons and fasteners, before being put away, then you won't be faced with the annoyance of finding that a hem has come undone or a button missing the next time you want to wear it. Keep a brush handy and whisk it over the dress after you have examined the garment and attended to any small repair needs.

Women are not as conscious as men of the benefits bestowed by the pressing iron. Skirts, especially, look better if pressed lightly after every wearing, particularly if they fit tightly about the hips.

Dress necklines collect powder and cream from the skin, and need cleaning long before the dress is due for a trip to the cleaner's establishment. They should be sponged with a cloth dampened with water or fluid immediately they show the first sign of tattle-tale gray.

Hats will repay small attentions such as brushing after every wearing and an occasional light going over—especially that inner lower edge—with a damp cloth, by finishing a season of wear looking as pert and fresh as the day they were bought. Hatstands are all very well, but hats will keep their shape longer if the crown is stuffed with paper before being put away in a hat box. Nor will veils become limp and pathetic looking if they are folded back over the hat and fluffed out with tissue paper.

We have had instructions about the care of stockings dinned into our ears so diligently it is difficult to believe there is a woman left in the country who cannot qualify as an expert on the subject. However, we still forget to wash them immediately after wearing, but this is an important point because overnight acids from the skin can work a considerable amount of harm in the delicate fibres. We continue to hang our precious, hard-to-get sheer hose up by the garter hem or feet, or worse, double them over the line, when they are dripping wet.

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# Moisey: The Russian Who Was So Proud

### By LUDMILLA LEMAN

**"Two-by-Four," the Russian carpenter, was a man of rugged character. Even marriage, an unsuitable one so his friends and relations thought, did not affect his proudly individual outlook.**

MOSES sang in our church choir. His real name was Moisey Ivanovitch Borniukovsky, but nobody called him that. To all of us he was Moses, or "Two by Four"—our nick-name for him. His voice was good, rich and resonant, and since he didn't know music, it was a good thing he knew all the melodies by heart. He was always pretending to be following the small black specks on the ruled paper in front of him as he bent over the music stand, but he never knew when to turn the page, or how long to hold a note. Fond of the sound of his own voice, he usually held it too long, and got some dark looks from the choir master, but he wasn't perturbed. He knew that we knew that after all, he was our best basso.

He was a dark, trim little fellow, and always wore the best suit of clothing of all the men in the choir. He loved his clothes and took great care of them — the crease in his trousers must be razor edged, his tie jutting out archly as if starched. A carpenter by trade, Moses worked when he felt like it and the rest of the time lived with his numerous relatives scattered all over town, who treated him royally. There was something about Moses and his well-made suits that demanded respect. He had a sort of injured dignity, and he was very proud.

He was proud, first of all, of being Russian; proud of his voice, proud of his independence, all his relatives and the occasional job he got done. You could see it in the way he stood—at ease, relaxed, flipping the dust off his coat-sleeve. You could see it in the way he walked—firmly, his shoulders back, like a man who knew exactly where he was going, but was in no particular hurry to get there.

## SPRING THAW

LET merchants swear at clouds
  and rain,
Their o'coat stocks unsold.
I don't care what the weather's like
As long as it's not cold.

Let school boys grouse because their
  rinks
Have turned from ice to mold.
I don't care what the weather's like
As long as it's not cold.

Though flu, in winters mild, they
  say,
Puts on it's strangle-hold,
I don't care what the weather's like
As long as it's not cold.

Old-fashioned winters may have
  been
Part of the Age of Gold,
BUT
*I don't care what the hell it's like*
*Provided it's not cold!*

SIXTY OR OVER.

---

He'd been in Canada a long time and still didn't know any English. We asked him once why he didn't learn it and his answer was typical. He said that if the foreigners wanted to speak to him they could learn a real good language—Russian. "Two by Four", from which he got his nickname, and "yes" and "no" was the extent of his vocabulary, and he was quite happy not puzzling his head too much about the queer sounds coming out of the strange people he bumped into outside his own street and circle. Because he only bumped into them occasionally, living in a district of the town where you can get along perfectly well if you speak any Slav language or any of its dialects.

Time was passing, but Moses never seemed to change much. He was one of those people who had never seemed very young, and would therefore never look very old. A sort of pickled physiognomy, but with no sourness in his disposition. His shock of black hair was as abundant as ever — he might have touched it up a bit because he was passing his half-century mark—though no one knew exactly how old he was. We calculated a bit and discovered he must be about fifty-eight or nine.

And then, one day it happened. Moses fell in love. He went about in a hardly recognizable state. He couldn't eat, he couldn't sleep and all his relatives grew worried. It had happened before, but this seemed a little more serious. His nephews and nieces tried to dissuade him from a project which appeared to be forming in his mind and they practically used force and tied him up when they learned who the lady of his choice was.

Moses was in love with a sixteen-year-old English girl. He had seen her serving in a restaurant, had gone in and pointed at something on the menu and had sat there enthralled when the girl brought it to him. He ate mechanically and never stopped watching her with a wistful expression of pleading in his dark eyes. The waitress smiled and Moses was a lost man. When the relatives found out they argued until they were blue in the face. They staged fits and they threatened to close their doors to him forever, but I doubt if Moses even heard them. He was a proud man, and he'd made up his mind.

Whether impressed by his clothes or his grand air, or his pleadings which certainly could not have been verbal, the lady succumbed. After all, the language of love—or the desire for security—does not need the outer trappings of words. They were married.

## Slav Wedding

It must have been a terrifying church service for a little frightened English girl among all the hearty Slavs. The choir turned out in full force and the service lasted well over two hours. After that came feasts and drinking and merry-making. The newly married couple set up their home in one room in a tenement house, on the third floor up a rickety stair. Everyone speculated on the chances of such a strange marriage working out. Six months, a year was the most time given it. After all, a sixty-year-old man and a sixteen-year-old girl, neither of whom spoke the other's language!

But you can never tell about those things. About two years later I saw them one Sunday afternoon wheeling a baby carriage. At least Moses was wheeling it—looking as proud as a peacock. His wife was walking by his side. They both looked very well, and so did the baby. They're getting along fine. After all, Moses is a man of character.

I hear she's learning Russian.

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HELENA RUBINSTEIN

## CONCERNING FOOD

# Many a Mickle Makes a Muckle For the Income Tax Collector

### By JANET MARCH

NO ONE has been able to turn on the radio for weeks without hearing a crack about income tax forms. People who failed their arithmetic tests long ago in public school have, of necessity, become minor mathematical geniuses. By the time they have figured out normal tax, which always comes to an abnormal amount when compared to the ailing bank account, they are once more whizzes at those percentage questions which so plague Junior. There's no doubt but that income tax forms will help children to have their arithmetic painlessly done by Father at home. If he can fix up his deductions and his compulsory savings, papering a room is a pleasure.

The painful results are that we are all poorer than we hoped we would be, and so we are looking anxiously around for economies. The difficult thing about household economies is that most of them don't seem worthwhile—why bother cooking an eight cent cabbage when you can buy a can of tomatoes for thirteen cents? There's the gas or electric bill and the labor of cutting up the cabbage, which both cost, and won't they about amount to the five cent difference?

Well, they won't actually. You'll be left at least two cents to the good, which doesn't seem a very splendid amount when what the Receiver-General is getting is considered; but, multiplication being what it is the savings on a week's cabbages and other modest items will at least buy you a pair of stockings. In fact as Euripedes said, "If it were not for the belly the back might wear gold."

With taxes and a misty dream of a new spring hat to urge us on let's take another shot at economy. Here is a menu which has lots of vitamins and eggs and milk in it, but is not extravagant.

Celery Soup
Meat Loaf
Hashed Brown Potatoes
Scalloped Cabbage
Orange Custard

### Celery Soup

2½ cups of diced celery
2 cups of water
1 onion
½ teaspoon of salt
2 tablespoons of fat
2 tablespoons of flour
2 cups of milk

Use the outer stalks of the celery which you have taken off before eating the hearts raw. Cut them in smallish pieces and cook them in the water till they are tender. Melt the fat, stir in the flour, add the milk and cook till the mixture thickens. Add the celery and water to the milk. Season and serve.

### Meat Loaf

1¼ pounds of ground meat
1½ cups of rolled oats
1 egg
1½ cups of milk
½ onion chopped
2 teaspoons of salt
1 stalk of chopped celery
1 tablespoon of chopped green pepper (optional)
¼ cup of chopped raisins or currants
Pepper

Mix all the ingredients together stirring them gradually into the meat, and when it is all well mixed put into a loaf shaped pan and cook for about an hour in an oven at about 350.

### Scalloped Cabbage

Cut the cabbage into pieces and cook in boiling water for about ten minutes. Then drain and cut across in the strainer—which is a much quicker way of doing it than cutting it finely when it is hard and uncooked. Season well with salt and pepper and put in a baking dish. Make a white sauce with a tablespoon of fat and one of flour, half a cup of milk and half a cup of the water in which the cabbage cooked. Pour the sauce over the cabbage. Sprinkle with a thick layer of grated cheese and bake in a medium oven until the top is browned—about half an hour.

### Hashed Brown Potatoes

You will probably have some bacon fat these days and that makes the nicest browned potatoes. Melt about a tablespoonful to every cup of cold chopped potatoes and, if you like onion, add a little chopped onion too. Moisten the potatoes very slightly with milk, and then turn them into the pan where the fat is already hot. Cook till they are crusty brown on one side, then brown on the other and serve folded over like an omelette.

### Orange Custard

½ cup of sugar
6 tablespoons of flour
¼ teaspoon of salt
2½ cups of milk
2 eggs
1½ tablespoons of orange juice
1 teaspoon of grated orange rind
2 tablespoons of fruit or icing sugar
Sections of an orange

Heat the milk. Mix the sugar, salt, and flour together. Stir the hot milk into this mixture and cook in the double boiler till it thickens. Let it cook for about ten minutes. Separate the yolks and the whites of the eggs, and add the egg yolks slowly to the milk mixture. Cook for about five minutes stirring all the time, then take off the stove and stir in the orange juice and the orange rind and chill. Beat the egg whites till they are stiff and add the two tablespoons of confectioner's sugar to the whites and fold into the custard. Decorate with the sections of orange and serve.

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¼ tspn. salt
1 tbspn. shortening
6 tbspns. grated cheese
2 tspns. Magic Baking Powder
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Sift dry ingredients together; cut in shortening. Mix in cheese lightly; add milk slowly. Roll out on floured board to ½-inch thick; cut with small biscuit cutter. Bake in hot oven (475°F.) 12 to 15 minutes. Makes 12.

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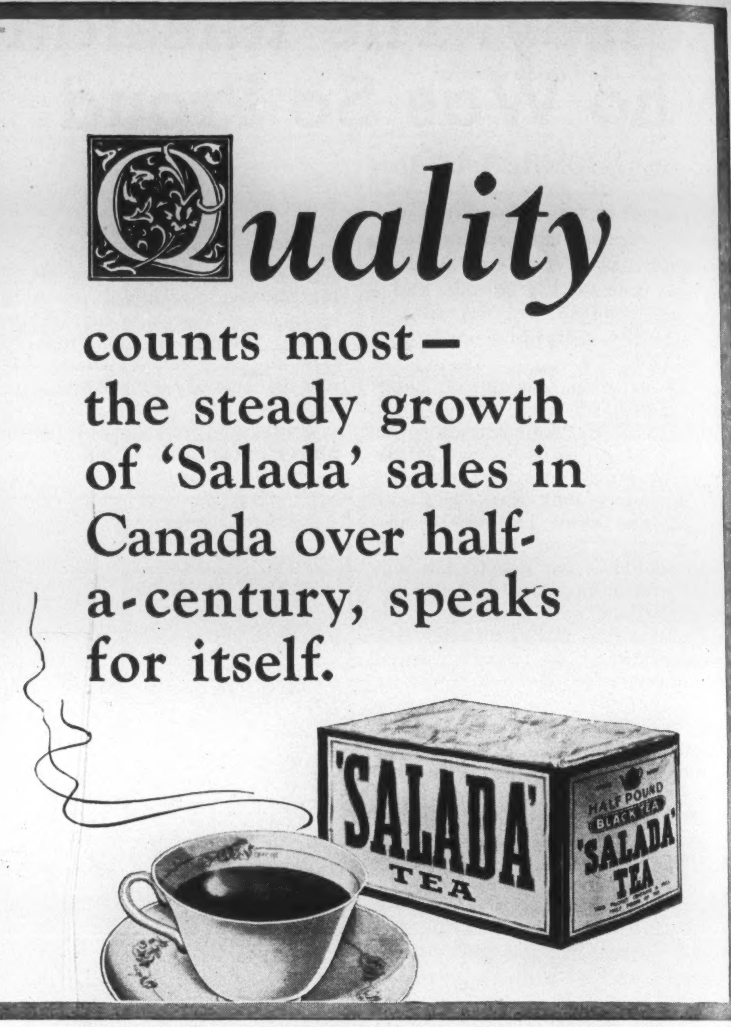

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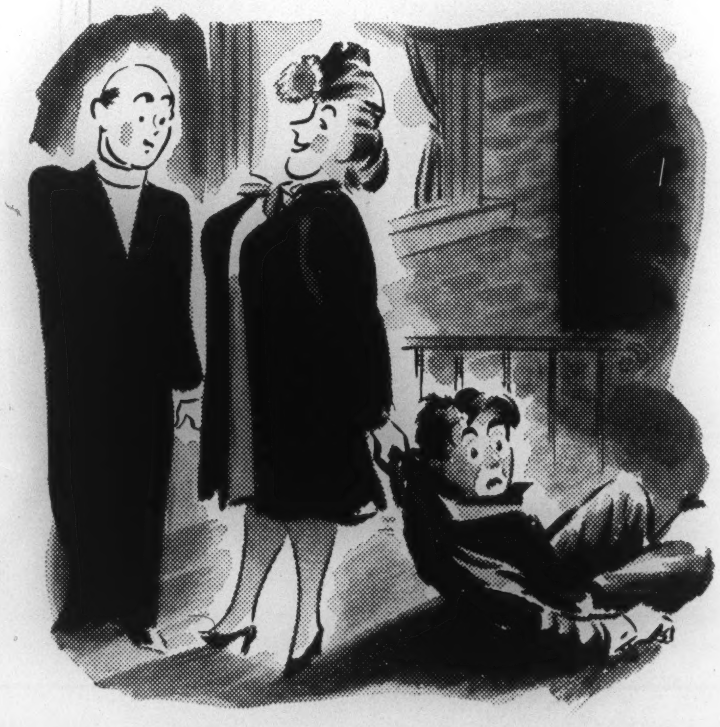
The English Have A Proverb For It . . . by *Essy*



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## THE OTHER PAGE

# Soap-Box Saga, or the Strange Rise of a Modern Orator

**By JOHN LASKIER**

HE HAD the kind of face you don't forget in a hurry. Jutting chin with an overhanging nose; eyes with a fanatical gleam in them, a close cropped shock of black hair. But the most remarkable thing about him was his voice. It had the brassy stridency of an unmuted trumpet, with a range from a growling basso to a high-pitched scream. He was the only man I ever heard who could drown out a five-piece brass band.

That was what he was doing the first time I saw him. It was in 1928, and I, being a stranger in Toronto and somewhat destitute, was wandering along Queen Street near the City Hall. At the corner of James Street a knot of people were milling around, some shouting at each other, some laughing, whilst away on the City Hall steps two fellows were pushing each other around in what was evidently the incipient stages of a fist-fight. Welcoming anything that promised to upset the sepulchral quiet of Downtown Toronto on a Sunday night, I hurried over.

On the far corner of the street, a Salvation Army quintet, with blood and fire in their eyes, were hacking away at "Onward Christian Soldiers", slightly off-key. The centre of the small maelstrom of people was a *voice.* But what a voice! From a soap box that raised his slight form above the heads of his listeners he was hooting derisively in a tone that cut clearly through the ululations of the band,—*"Blow, blow, blow, you fools . . . Do you think you can blow yourselves to Heaven or me to Hell through the mouths of your trumpets?"* The crowd laughed, then quieted down obediently as he raised his hand.

He started to speak again and I sat on the railing and listened. The man had personal magnetism, there was no doubt of that. He was a rabble-rouser of the first water, and he knew all the tricks. His voice could weep, could rumble with anger, shout with conviction or scream with rage.

The subject of all his oratory was atheism, or rationalism, as he preferred to call it. From his home-made podium he hurled his defiance at all organized religions—Christianity, Judaism, Mohammedanism,—it made no difference, he was against them all. There was only one thing wrong with the world and that was the evil power of the Church. He expanded upon his subject with a facile logic, whilst the crowd listened with scowls, smiles, or jeers, according to their religious leanings.

Seeing that they were having absolutely no effect on the brassy stridency of the voice that taunted them, the Salvation Army, discomfited, marched away, trailing their banners behind them.

In the silence that followed in their wake his voice rang out triumphantly, echoing from the tall buildings. I could see that he was mentally marking up another victory against "Organized Religion".

I noticed that few of the listeners tried to heckle him, and I soon found out why. In addition to his gift of oratory he was a master at the art of vituperation. The bludgeon of his wit, wielded by the all-encompassing force of his voice, steam-rollered blithely over any dissension in the audience.

After a while a burly form in blue pushed through the crowd and took him by the arm. Pulling himself away from the limb of the law for a moment he waved cheerfully to the crowd. "All right, folks," he said; "meeting's adjourned. I'll see you all next Sunday." The policeman took his arm and as they walked up the street I could still hear him declaiming forcefully.

"What will they do to him?" I asked a man standing nearby.

"They won't do nothin' to *him,*" he laughed. "That guy could argue the Devil out of his undershirt. He'll be back next Sunday all right."

For many Sundays after that I found occasion to wander downtown in the evening. Somehow, there was an air of pathos to me, in the little man who so blithely set himself against the strongest force that has ever swayed the heart of man. Pathetic, and a little ridiculous, like a puppy snapping and barking at the incoming waves on the sea shore.

Often he would be taken up to Dundas Street West police station, but he would always bounce up again the following Sunday with a brand new set of arguments and premises. I never remember him taking up a collection. He was an artist who worked entirely for love.

AFTER a few months I got a job which entailed working Sunday nights, and it was with some regrets that I gave up listening to the fun at the City Hall corner, but for some years as I drove past I would see him, gesticulating, pleading and shouting at his audience.

The years passed by, and I forgot him under the stress of earning a living. War broke out, I joined the army, was discharged, and started again in civilian life.

One evening I found myself in a small Ontario town with a few empty hours on my hands. A CCF meeting was advertised for that night, so I wandered along to the town auditorium.

As I entered the door, a voice swelled out to meet me. A voice that struck a responsive chord in my memory. On the stage, gesticulating, thundering, pleading, exhorting, stood my old acquaintance the soap-box orator, the iconoclast whose greatest claim to fame had been that he had brought some sign of life to Downtown Toronto on Sunday evenings. But what was he doing in a small town high school? I turned to the man next to me. "Who is that fellow who is speaking now?" I asked.

"Why, that's Bert Leavens, Provincial Secretary for the CCF. Fine speaker, isn't he? He's a member of Parliament, you know."

For some moments I sat in my seat, slightly flabbergasted, then weakly I staggered outside. The cold air revived me somewhat, and I began to see some faint shadings of humor in the situation. . . The *Voice* had become the "Voice of the People", and the soap-box a stepping-stone to Queen's Park.

"Well," I philosophized to myself. "At least he will be *heard* in the Ontario Legislature. . . If a whole Salvation Army band couldn't drown him out, what chance will the Speaker have to quiet him?"

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*P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

# Immigration Does Not Itself Lower Wages

### By R. H. COATS

**Statistical records show that periods of high immigration are also periods of rising wage levels, says the retired Dominion Statistician, who is one of the world's chief authorities on the subject and is now a Special Lecturer at the University of Toronto.**

**"The trend of wages, like that of prices and the cost of living, is contingent primarily upon the condition of the economy as a whole, and will not suffer from immigration if the latter is economically sound."**

DOES immigration depress wages? That population problems will loom large in post-war discussion goes without saying. That Canada is still sparsely settled and that immigration policies will be under serious debate here after the war is equally certain. The present brief memorandum approaches the subject from one side only, but that an important one to a large proportion of our people, the wage-earning classes. Does immigration depress wages?

Theoretically, if the supply of labor (and population in the large view is just labor force) in relation to available employment increases, the effect is to increase competition between workmen, to induce them to bid against one another for jobs,—which leads straight to a decline in the rates of wages. But so many factors enter into a picture of this kind that in point of fact a fall in wages is not a necessary or usual concomitant of immigration. On the contrary the periods of heaviest immigration in our history have been times of rising wages, whilst periods when immigration was low or at a standstill have been times of stagnant or declining wages.

The period 1900-13 may be briefly examined as exemplifying the former of these opposites, for it is the period in which immigration into Canada reached proportions that have never been equalled before or since. From a normal inflow of 50,000 immigrants a year at the beginning of the century the figure kept on mounting year by year till it passed 400,000 in 1912-13, a rise of eight times. Altogether an aggregate close upon three million immigrants from other countries entered Canada in those thirteen years—a terrific impact when it is remembered that it took place upon a population of only five and a third millions. Surely if at any time wages were to be adversely affected by immigration, it would be under a pounding like this.

To amplify a little: Even discounting the fact that large numbers of the new arrivals did not remain, the total permanent population or labor force of Canada increased not less than 50 per cent in this decade and a quarter, which was a faster rate of increase than that of any other country in the world. (The world as a whole increased only 6½ per cent). Moreover, the increase was preponderantly in the age groups over 16, and in urban as opposed to rural dwellers, wherein it is to be supposed the competition to labor would be keenest. According to occupations also, it was not in the "primary" or extractive industries that the increase took place, but overwhelmingly in the "secondary" industries. We think of that period, the opening of the "Last Best West", as basically an agricultural expansion, but the fact is that to establish the new agriculture the industrial East developed even faster than did the provinces which were at bottom the centre of the attraction.

Now how did wages react under these extraordinary and, it might be superficially assumed, unfavorable

(*Continued on Next Page*)

## THE BUSINESS ANGLE

# Of Course We Can Improve

### By P. M. RICHARDS

I'M exasperated. Here I've been arguing for years that the way to greater security and higher living standards for all must lie in increasing the production and widening the exchange of goods and services rather than in raising wage-rates and shortening working hours and placing restrictions on the freedom of enterprise; that our primary aim should be to provide a sufficiency for all rather than merely to redistribute our present insufficiency. And now what?

Because I've suggested recently that certain upholders of the private enterprise system (under heavy attack by CCF socialists) would do well to withdraw from their position of uncompromising hostility to all "social security" legislation and determine to do their best to make any adopted plans work, various readers are writing in to give me the same arguments for the preservation of a sound economy that I have so often presented myself in this space. I warmly approve of them, or most of them, but do not think they dispose of my suggestion re the advisability of a change of attitude. I quote some extracts.

"To prevent another deflationary panic, we must try to have the public understand the complete interdependence of all economic groups—that labor cannot fix its wages, capital its profit, or the consumer the price at which he will buy without consideration of the other groups. . . Unemployment has its origin in a difference of opinion between producer and consumer regarding prices, and the cure is not to be found by savage wage-cutting nor by rigid maintenance of wage levels, but by intelligent adjustment, in which consumers may have to accept somewhat higher prices and workers somewhat lower wages. . .

### Something to be Corrected?

"Our social troubles, so far as they are related to our economic customs, arise from stupidity in the average man, who does not seem to realize that, in a complex civilized society, he cannot act as though he were in no way responsible for the fate of others. The cure for that lies in education of the masses in sound economic principles—not in attempts to fool them, by promising the impossible. Therefore, it is most important that we should not spread the unsound belief that there is something to be corrected in our economic system, when the truth is that our trouble is mass ignorance and clumsiness in using it."

The writer of the last paragraph means that there is nothing fundamentally wrong with the economic system, and of course that is perfectly true. If we conducted our economic relationships one with another in a manner that would permit the free and full exchange of services we would have full employment and full production and a degree of prosperity never yet enjoyed.

But we don't. We impose taxes on industry so high that enterprise is discouraged, production is diminished and sometimes killed; taxes on consumers that lessen their ability to purchase the products which they themselves, as workers, help to produce. Though we know, or should know, that we must import if we are to be able to export, we set up barriers to trade in the form of tariffs so that we may keep our home market for ourselves, and then complain bitterly when other nations do likewise. We lobby politically to gain special advantages for the economic group to which we happen to belong and overlook the fact that it is at the expense of other groups and that in hurting them we really hurt ourselves. We make our governments squander tax revenues in good times and retrench in bad times, thereby accentuating both boom and depression;—in short, there is no end to our folly.

### Should Admit Our Errors

So far from there being anything fundamentally wrong with capitalistic private enterprise, it is actually the only system that can give mankind personal freedom and dignity as well as limitless opportunity for material progress. But there is plenty wrong with the way we run it, or rather with the way we interfere with its running of itself. And those errors, I maintain, we free enterprisers would do well to admit and proclaim, so that all elements in our society may become convinced of the sincerity of our desire to put our house in order. It is doubt on this point that makes such fertile ground for the sowing of the seeds of communism.

Rather smugly superior, it seems to me, is the writer of the last quoted paragraph in his reference to the need for "education of the masses in sound economic principles". Why the "masses" in particular? Heaven knows the need for such education is broad indeed, judging by the mess we've managed to make of our economic system in the past, notably in the '30's. Or were only the "masses" at fault then?

Never has the future held such promise for us—if only we can compose our differences with our fellow-men. We shall emerge from the war with enormously increased powers of production; wonderful new materials, processes and products; new skills; new fields of employment. It will be a world full of opportunities for individual and collective advancement, a world in which private enterprise will offer freedom and progress against socialism's regimentation.

Society, if it behaves itself, will be so rich that none of its members should be in want; it will be able to make proper—not grudging—provision for the aged, sick and unfortunate. To do this, I am convinced, would not be to advance socialism; it would be to defeat it. I would like to see private enterprisers lead the campaign for such provision; it greatly needs the public goodwill which would result.

## IN THE PUBLIC EYE

### BRIGADIER W. B. WEDD

BASIL WEDD left Europe in a hurry in May 1940 but he's going back. And this time he will go with Canadian Forces into Western Europe as head of the Canadian Army Civil Affairs organization to do somewhat similar work to that done by Allied military Government officials in Sicily and Italy.

Brigadier Wedd's extensive first-hand knowledge of conditions in Europe, acquired in the 16 years he spent, 15 abroad, as representative of the Massey-Harris Co., makes him the logical choice for the invasion job. He went over-seas for that firm in 1924 as inspector of Continental agencies with headquarters in London, later filling appointments in Paris, Bordeaux and Copenhagen before becoming general manager of the company for France at Lille. The factory there was turning out equipment for the French army in 1939 and 1940 when the Germans struck in northern France.

Basil Wedd isn't likely to underrate the difficulties in the task ahead of him, for he has had first-hand experience of the terror and disruption which follows in the path of invading armies. When word came to close down the Massey-Harris plant at Lille, the Germans had already captured Abbeville. Brigadier Wedd was cut off in Northern France but managed to reach the British lines and escaped. But he returned to Paris by air on June 9 to find his wife and two daughters, who in the meantime had made their way by road to Nantes. This time the reunited family travelled to St. Malo, thence to England. His son, who enlisted with the R.A.F. in France in 1939, joined them in London, June 25, for the last family reunion before Mrs. Wedd and the girls returned to Canada. Altogether in the little more than a month from the time the German blow fell, Brigadier Wedd and his family experienced all the dreadful uncertainties that fall to civilians in war-torn lands—flight, separation, fearful doubts concerning the fate of loved ones, to say nothing of the lesser but exceedingly distressing disruption of all the routine of peaceful living.

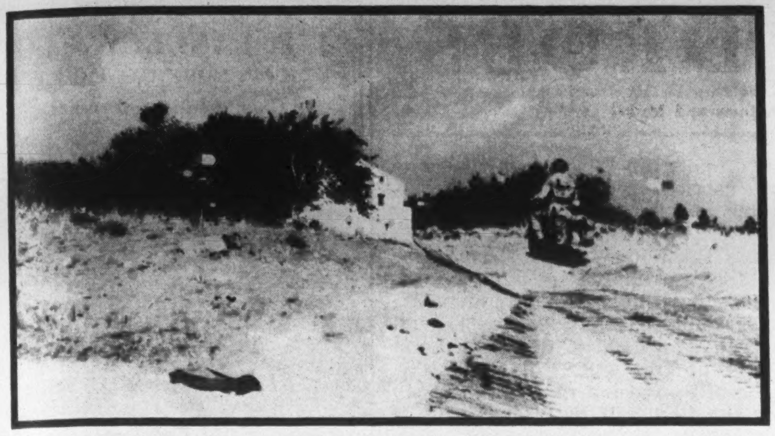
Brigadier Wedd was born in Toronto on May 1, 1890. He joined the Massey-Harris Co. in Toronto in 1908. In the last war, after having served in the ranks of the Queen's Own Rifles Regiment for six years, he joined as a lieutenant with the 3rd Battalion, receiving his commission in March, 1914. He served overseas through the entire war holding Staff appointments with two Infantry Brigades and three Divisions.

Brigadier Wedd joined the Canadian Army in London and was appointed D.A.A.G. at C.M.H.Q. with the rank of major. A year later he became A.A.G. in charge of organization and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. In November, 1942, he was sent to Washington as Canadian Military Attaché, returning to C.M.H.Q. in London a year later as Military Secretary.

Basil Wedd knows that the Army Civil Affairs Organization he heads has more than a casual role to play in the countries taken over by the Allies as our troops advance in Europe. For the Army, as "Johnny on the Spot" will be doing the necessary spade work for such civil reconstruction bodies as UNRRA. The response of the peoples in occupied countries to the reconstruction plans launched by these more permanent organizations will depend to a large extent upon attitudes already formed in their relations with the Army Civil Affairs Organization.

Experience in two wars (the Brigadier served overseas in the last war, winning the D.S.O., M.C. and Croix de Guerre) combined with great breadth of understanding and marked executive capacity are the unusual qualifications he brings to a task that very few men would be capable of undertaking. Incidentally the other "man" in the family is also very much in the thick of things for his son, Flt. Lt. Michael Wedd is at present in Australia with the R.A.F.

**Passing through the entrance to the largest concentration camp on the Italian mainland a group of released Italian anti-fascists leave for home. The baby shown, along with many others, was born in the camp.**



**On this road from the beaches to Salerno an allied courier speeds on his way thanks to special matting which makes the road passable for heavy traffic. Signs at the side indicate the road is clear of mines.**

(*Continued from Page* 34)

conditions? Contemporaneously with these huge accretions to labor force by immigration, wages forged steadily upwards at a rate that was as unprecedented as the immigration movement itself. Over the 1900-13 period the general increase in wages was between forty and forty-five per cent. Moreover, it was in the years of heaviest immigration that the rise was fastest. Indeed, the only check in the continuity of the rise (which occurred towards the end of 1907 and the beginning of 1908, following the financial stringency of those months) synchronized with a drop in immigration. There can be no doubt that in those years buoyancy in both immigration and wages went hand in hand and were the product of another and common impulse. That impulse, it is unnecessary to say, was the great and general economic prosperity of the country, East as well as West, industrial as well as agricultural, resulting from the huge importations of capital, mainly from Great Britain, which was required to open up, as a part of the world scheme of food supply, our broad western grain lands previously untouched by the plough. In spite of the heavy inflow of labor, a large part of which was purely temporary and intended solely for employment on the vast construction works then in progress, demand for labor more than kept pace in almost every line—and the same will be found to prevail *mutatis mutandis* in other periods of abruptly rising population, as for example in the 'fifties, when "Canada West" was opened, and in the early 'eighties, during the building of the C.P.R.

Contrast this with a period of very different character, the years of depression that set in with 1930 with the bursting of the most spectacular stock market boom on record, that plunged us into an abyss of unemployment and destitution that marks the first half of the 'thirties as perhaps the worst years in our history. Immigration needless to say, was not a factor, for one of the first acts of the government was to suspend immigration from the continents of Europe and Asia *in toto*, at the same time that all Canadian information bureaus in Great Britain and the United States were either closed or ceased the solicitation of immigrants. More rigid enforcement of the regulation as to the funds which any immigrant to Canada must have on arrival was also adopted. As a result, immigration, which had run around 160,000 in the three years previously, dropped to 27,000 in the two years following 1930 and to 11,000 by 1935. There was a rise to 17,000 with the improved conditions of 1937-9, after which, of course the war brought a new situation altogether.

## Wage Trend in the '30's

Again the trend of wages was little affected by the decline in the immigration movement. It was the opposite of the theoretically probable. Between 1930 and 1935 wages rates *fell* by 15%, while for some classes, for example the building trades, the drop was at least 25%. These figures refer to rates: the drop in earnings through shortened hours was greater, and if the comparison be with the boom years of 1928 and 1920, very much greater. Again, too, the turn upwards in the immigration figures in 1937 synchronized with an upward swing of wages, which by 1940 had recovered most of the ground lost in the earlier years of the decade. Again it is plainly superficial to regard immigration alone as a causal factor, upon wages, for superficially it would appear to work as above stated, the opposite to the expected. The determinant of wages is the general state of the economy and not the result of immigration alone which itself is effect rather than primal and governing factor.

The truth is that a main source of new labor supply lies within the content of the Canadian population itself. Where were the great majority of the unemployed who come so distressfully into the foreground in 1930 recruited? The answer is, preponderatingly right here in Canada. For proof consider the figures of the 1921 and 1931 Census. Between the years of 1921 and 1931 the population increased about 17%, but if the figures of *wage-earners* are examined, as distinguished from persons working on their own account (these two make up the total of the gainfully employed in the country), it will be found that the wage-earners increased by 28%. In other words, there was a shift within the body of the population from the classes working on their own account into the classes working for others on wages. This was a result of the boom of 1927-29 already referred to, which naturally furnished the attraction for a change of this kind. Equally naturally, when the boom broke large numbers of the new wage-earners were unable to make the transfer back, and so figured in our economy as unemployed wage-earners. It was not from immigration that these unemployed were recruited, or that wages received the setback above referred to, though the newly arrived immigrant is more "fluid" than a native-born Canadian and proportionately was more affected by the depression.

## Production Pays Wages

It may be repeated therefore that the trend of wages, like that of prices and cost of living, with which wages are now linked by law, is contingent primarily upon the condition of the economy as a whole, and will not suffer from immigration if the latter is economically sound. The theories that there is a fixed fund of wages or that wages are paid out of capital are long since exploded. Wages are paid out of production, and anything that increases the volume of production will tend to increase the earnings of the wage-earners. There is of course such a thing as a flooding of the labor market, and the point of equilibrium between supply and demand is not easy to fix. But such equilibrium can only be discussed *ad hoc* with the general situation in view.

That there is some loose talk in the air at present regarding immigration on a general scale is true. A country whch like Canada has seen 3½ million people depart from it within the past thirty-five years should presumably look first of all to stopping the leaks rather than to new taps, for population. But the situation of course has gone completely into the melting-pot with the war. All we can say at the moment is that when the war is over we should approach the problem of immigration, *still more the problem of capital inflow* (for these two go hand-in-hand), realistically, having regard to the facts as they shall be at the particular time and under all the circumstances. It is futile to discuss such questions "in the air". If for a given enterprise or line of development the country requires labor which it cannot supply of itself within the necessary time limit, it is a fallacy to think that opposition to immigration will improve labor conditions or raise wages.

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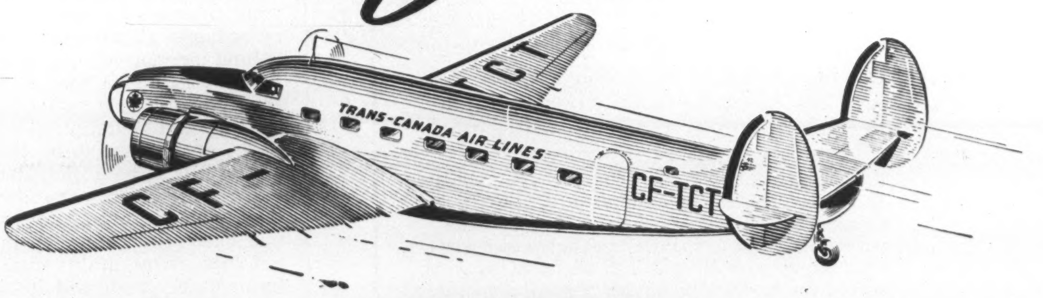

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DATED at Vancouver, B.C., this 16th day of March, 1944.

GEO. F. V. HUDSON,
Comptroller.

# GOLD & DROSS

**It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.**

*R. L. W., St. Lambert, Que.*—The outlook for an end of the ABITIBI POWER & PAPER CO. receivership, now in effect for 11½ years, has been brightened by the fact that the Ontario government has appointed a committee to seek agreement on a reorganization plan. The government has given notice that if voluntary agreement cannot be reached, it will appoint a Royal Commission to formulate legislation to bring about a compulsory end to the receivership.

*A. R. L., Souris, Man.*—SALMO MALARTIC MINES still holds an idle silver-lead-zinc-gold prospect in the Sheep Creek district of British Columbia. Underground work was stopped there in 1937, due to low metal prices. Prospecting for tungsten under an associated syndicate was carried out last year with encouraging results reported.

*N. M. S., Kingston, Ont.*—BRAZILIAN TRACTION's annual report for 1943 isn't available yet but the company's monthly earnings statements have indicated that 1943 net would be equal to about $2.70 per common share, up from $2.28 for 1942. It is generally expected that the dividend for the first half of 1944 will be at least $1.

*A. C. J., Three Rivers, Que.*—Due to exhaustion of ore, YMIR YANKEE GIRL GOLD MINES has been closed down and the mill sold. A capital distribution of 8.4 cents a share was made on December 30 and this closely followed a dividend of 1.6 cents a

## Fanny Farmer Candy Shops, Inc.

DOLLAR value of sales of Fanny Farmer Shops, Inc., reached a new peak in 1943 and the volume represented a great many more individual sales than in any other year in the company's history. This record volume was achieved in a year in which some commodities entering into the manufacture of the products were rationed and others in short supply. Despite the shortage of materials, necessitating rationing of the company's sales, and interruption of the program for opening of new stores, dollar value of sales has more than doubled and the ratio of net operating profit to total sales has increased substantially since the outbreak of the war.

Higher taxes have affected the net distributable profit but the company in 1943 was able to maintain retained net at a level near that of 1938 and well in excess of annual dividend requirements. Including the post-war refund portion of the tax, 1943 net profit was above that of 1938. With the removal of restrictions and rationing and resumption of the program of expansion in the post-war period it is to be anticipated the company will again expand along the lines which proved successful in the past, and any reduction in the present high rates of taxation would be immediately reflected in net profits.

Fanny Farmer operates in the United States where there is plenty of room for the opening of profitable outlets, and the company is well known to Canadians. The outstanding shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and investors in the Dominion participated in the original financing. The company was organized in 1919 by the late F. P. O'Connor, who had so successfully developed the Laura Secord retail chain of candy stores in Canada. Over 300 retail stores are operated in the United States along with several manufacturing studios, or factories.

Dollar value of sales in 1943 of $14,149,709 compared with $13,856,125 for 1942 and $6,856,412 for 1938. Ratio of net profit before taxes to total sales of 24.4 to 1 was an increase from 22.2 to 1 in 1942 and 16.2 to 1 in 1938. Provision for income and excess profits taxes for 1943 of $2,580,000 including post-war refund of $210,500, was up from $2,275,000 in 1942 and $207,000 in 1938. Net profit for last year, (including the post-war refund) of $1,078,909 was an increase from $971,803 for the preceding year, and, despite the very substantial increase in taxes, above that of $904,059 for 1938.

Ratio of net profit, including post-war refund, for 1943 of 7.6 to 1 marked the first upturn since the beginning of the war. From 1938 to 1942 there was a consistent decline in this ratio from 13.2 to 1 in 1938 to 7.2 to 1 in 1942, with a moderate increase to 7.6 to 1 last year. Distributable net for 1943 of $868,409 was equal to $2.48 per share, exclusive of 60c per share refundable portion of the tax, a good margin over the annual dividend and extra paid of $1.75 a share and was above that of $2.34 for 1938, the number of shares outstanding in the hands of the public having been reduced by the policy of the company in purchasing its own shares.

The company maintains a good net working capital and liquid position. Net working capital of $1,949,061 at December 31, 1943, compared with $1,581,864 at December 31, 1942 and with $1,360,036 at the end of 1938. In the period 1938-1943 cash increased from $545,304 to $1,329,584 and investments from $626,632 to $816,190. Investments at the end of 1943 did not include $1,198,320 United States Treasury Tax notes.

Fanny Farmer Candy Shops, Inc., has no funded debt and only the one class of shares outstanding—the preferred having been redeemed in 1934. At December 31, 1943, there were outstanding in the hands of the public 349,700 shares of no par value. In 1934 the 100,000 ordinary shares were split four-for-one into 400,000 shares. Of this 400,000 shares the company by the end of 1943 had purchased 50,300 of the shares.

Dividends are currently being paid quarterly at the annual rate of $1.50 per share, United States funds, with an annual extra to bring the total to $1.75 a share. Payments have been made aggregating $1.75 per share annually since the beginning of 1937.

Price range and earnings price ratio 1938-1943, inclusive, follows:

| | Price Range | | Earned | Price Earnings Ratio | | Dividends |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | High | Low | Per Share | High | Low | Per Share-b |
| 1943 | 30 | 21 | $3.08-a | 9.7 | 6.8 | $1.75 |
| 1942 | 22½ | 15 | 2.74-a | 8.2 | 5.5 | 1.75 |
| 1941 | 28 | 20⅝ | 2.72 | 10.7 | 7.6 | 1.75 |
| 1940 | 30 | 20½ | 2.68 | 11.2 | 7.6 | 1.75 |
| 1939 | 27½ | 19 | 2.56 | 10.7 | 7.4 | 1.75 |
| 1938 | 22¼ | 14¾ | 2.34 | 9.3 | 6.3 | 1.75 |
| Average 1938-1943 | | | | 9.9 | 6.9 | |
| Approximate current average | | | | 10.2 | | |
| Current yield | | | | 5.6% | | |

a—Includes 60c. per share portion Post-War Tax Refund for 1943 and 49c. a share for 1942.
b—Including extras.
Note—Earnings per share and dividends expressed in terms of United States currency and prices per share Canadian currency.

### COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

| | 1943 | 1942 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales | $14,149,709 | $13,856,125 | $10,800,429 | $ 8,481,545 | $ 7,497,482 | $ 6,856,412 |
| Net Profit Before Taxes | 3,448,409 | 3,072,803 | 1,892,835 | 1,360,982 | 1,194,486 | 1,111,059 |
| Ratio to Sales | 24.4 to 1 | 22.2 to 1 | 17.5 to 1 | 16.0 to 1 | 15.9 to 1 | 16.2 to 1 |
| Taxes | 2,580,000-x | 2,275,000-x | 720,000 | 384,000 | 234,000 | 207,000 |
| Net Profit After Taxes | 1,078,909-y | 971,803-y | 977,835 | 976,982 | 960,486 | 904,059 |
| Ratio to Sales | 7.6 to 1 | 7.2 to 1 | 9.1 to 1 | 11.5 to 1 | 12.8 to 1 | 13.2 to 1 |
| Surplus | 2,000,835 | 1,872,872 | 1,774,2[illegible] | 1,543,842 | 1,439,900 | 1,356,533 |
| Current Assets | 4,663,303 | 3,952,267 | 2,285[illegible] | 1,694,890 | 1,696,786 | 1,631,686 |
| Current Liabilities | 2,714,242 | 2,370,403 | 97[illegible] | 453,721 | 300,729 | 271,650 |
| Net Working Capital | 1,949,061 | 1,581,864 | 1,31[illegible] | 1,241,169 | 1,396,057 | 1,360,036 |
| Cash | 1,329,584 | 742,944 | 71[illegible] | 541,335 | 581,237 | 545,304 |
| Investments-z | 816,190-z | 763,273-z | 71[illegible] | 735,961 | 625,982 | 626,632 |

x—Including Post War Refund $210,500 in 1943 and $174,000 [illegible].
y—Including Post War Refund.
z—Net less reserve, and excluding U.S. Tax Treasury Notes [illegible].
Note—All figures expressed in terms of United States currency.

**J. P. LANGLEY & CO.**
**C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.**
***Chartered Accountants***
**Toronto Kirkland Lake**

**SAVE TO WIN**

**To meet the demands of war we must divert expenditure from unnecessary things and *save*. Open a Savings Account with us, and put your savings on a systematic basis. Save according to plan and have the money ready when the government calls for it. This Corporation has been doing business in Canada since 1855.**

***2% on Savings—Safety Deposit Boxes $3 and up —Mortgage Loans.***

**CANADA PERMANENT**
**Mortgage Corporation**
**Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto**
**Assets Exceed $62,000,000**

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY**

**DIVIDEND NOTICE**

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today a dividend of two per cent. (fifty cents per share) on the Ordinary Capital Stock in respect of and out of earnings for, the year 1943, was declared payable, in Canadian funds, March 31, 1944, to Shareholders of record at 3 p.m. on March 1, 1944.

By order of the Board,
FREDERICK BRAMLEY,
Secretary.
Montreal, February 14, 1944.

**McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED**

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 65

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.50 per share being at the rate of 6 per cent per annum has been declared on the 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending March 31st, 1944, payable April 15th, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1944.

By Order of the Board
FRED HUNT,
Secretary.

**THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY**

**QUARTERLY DIVIDEND**

**Notice is hereby given that dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the Current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after**

**1st APRIL 1944**

**to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.**

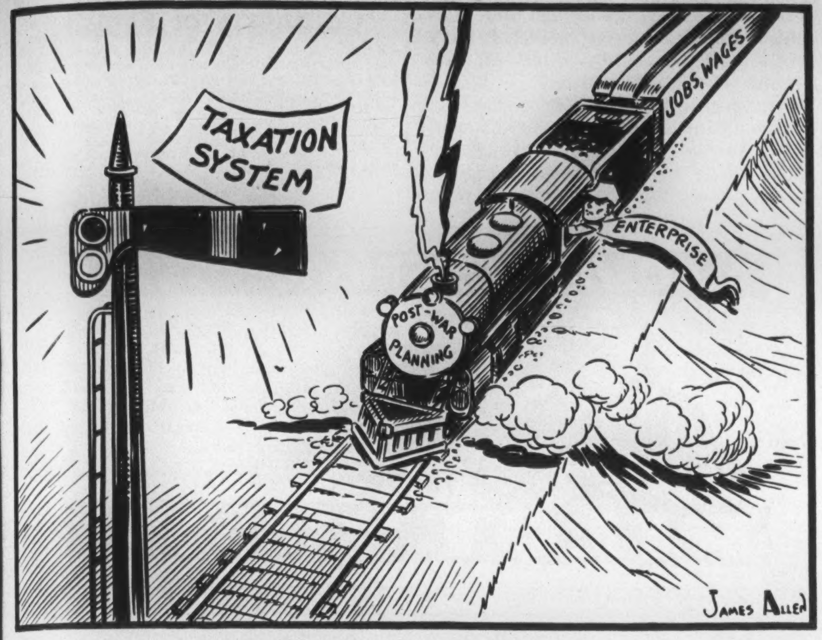
**By order of the Board,**
**WALTER GILLESPIE,**
**Manager.**
**2nd March 1944.**

**Chartered Trust and Executor Company**

**DIVIDEND**

**Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1% has been declared on the paid-up capital stock of the company for the quarter ending March 31st, 1944, payable April 1st, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 15th, 1944.**

**By Order of the Board.**
**E. W. McNEILL,**
**Secretary.**
**Dated at Toronto,**
**January 27th, 1944.**



GIVE HIM THE GREEN LIGHT !

share. The company still has funds (over $50,000) in the treasury, which in the opinion of the directors is sufficient to proceed with the development of placer leases in the Yukon Territory when a more favorable opportunity occurs.

*J. B. F., Vancouver, B.C.*—Though MASSEY-HARRIS earned but 98 cents per common share in the year ended Nov. 30, 1943, compared with $1.31 the previous year (without including post-war tax refunds in either case), sales for 1943 were the highest on record, substantially higher than for 1942. War business was up and farm machinery sales down, the latter due to government restrictions on production. The company expects to be permitted greater production of farm machinery this year, to prepare for soldier settlement and for shipments to liberated areas of Europe. The company's taxes on income were $5,025,000 for 1943 against $3,475,000 for 1942 and $180,269 for 1939.

*W. M. W., London, Ont.*—I look upon AMALGAMATED LARDER MINES as having interesting speculative appeal for after the war. The company has excellent management, the financing being done by Noranda Mines, Anglo-Huronian, Ventures and Consolidated Mining & Smelting, whose efforts are motivated by hopes of securing a duplication of the conditions which made Kerr-Addison such an outstanding mine. Only exploratory work can be done until the war is over, but the company is assured of sufficient finances to bring the property into production should developments justify such a move. The property consolidates the holdings of Fernland Gold Mines, Cheminis Gold Mines, Sarcee Mines, along with other claims. Favorable indications have been secured from diamond drilling on some of the claims in the group, while on the Cheminis property, ore reserves are estimated at over 321,000 tons, valued at approximately $1,900,000.

*H. R. B., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.*—While the rescinding of restrictions on manufacture and distribution of beer creates some immediate problems for the brewery companies in respect of readjustment of production schedules and supply of containers, the prospects are that the companies will gain in sales volume and operating profits. Most of them have some spare capacity that will permit a gradual stepping-up of deliveries, and, as things look now, the question of a market scarcely arises. But as regards net earnings, which is what shareholders are mainly interested in, the taxation factor will operate against the likelihood of any marked improvement over 1943 levels.

*C. P. H., North Sydney, N.S.*—WOOD-CADILLAC MINES went into bankruptcy over a year ago with an indebtedness of approximately $270,000, mostly owing to the company which built the mill and supplied much of the equipment. At the time the property closed down the company had no funds and production was not sufficient to meet operating expenses, although development was beginning to show better results. A three-compartment shaft was sunk 520 feet and three levels established, and later a winze put down another 500 feet with four more levels opened. The trustee is Wm. H. Campbell, Room 703, 437 St. James St. West, Montreal, Quebec but I understand there was nothing left for the shareholders.

*T. W. L., Saint John, N.B.*—CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVE CO. completed most of its direct war work in 1943 and is now almost wholly engaged in producing locomotives. The annual report, just issued, says that the company delivered 53 locomotives last year and has orders which will ensure capacity operations into early 1945.

*D. G., Aylmer, Ont.*—While SUDBURY MINES holds no property of its own, it has large share interests in Athabaska Portal and Durbar Gold Mines. The former is interested in a prospect in Northern Saskatchewan and the latter in a California project; however, both are inactive and need finances if they are to be revived.

## BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

# Further Run-up Doubtful!

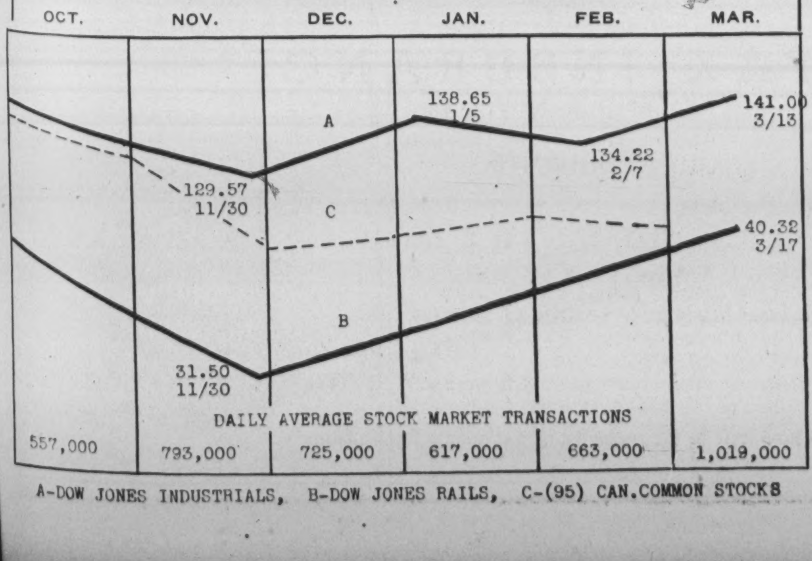
BY HARUSPEX.

**The ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: Stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July and are now in cyclical decline. For discussion of the SHORT TERM outlook, see below.**

Resistance points established in mid and late November were of a character, in conjunction with the extent of the July to November decline, to warrant market rally, as outlined in our Forecasts of November 27 and December 4 and 18. This rally has developed and is now commencing to display certain indications customarily associated with approaching culmination. In the first place, prices have reached or are within three or four points of maximum levels projected by us as a stopping place for the rally. Second, as these price levels are approached daily volumes have commenced to climb, while breadth of activity has broadened out. Third, the entire N.Y. Market rally from late November has required some 5¾ million shares of turnover for each 1 point net gain on the Dow-Jones industrial average, a figure not only in excess of anything witnessed in the April 1942 to July 1943 advance, but of itself usually an evidence of distribution tactics. Altogether, these various developments deserve thoughtful consideration.

If the rally is within one to several weeks of burning out, as various technical developments discussed above suggest, the Dow-Jones industrial average, in terms of closing prices, should stop under 146.83. A close at this price or better would carry such average through its July 1943 peak, thereby confirming a penetration to this effect already accomplished by the railroad average. Under such circumstances the two averages will have reconfirmed the major trend as upward and further advance would be in order, despite possible short-term correction or setback following such a signal. While we do not anticipate the latter development, namely, a run-up by the industrial average to 146.83 or above, even in such event we would be inclined, on any present news background, to regard the subsequent move as the winding up of the advance starting in April 1942, rather than the initiation of a second major recovery.

### DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



City of Montreal
1944 Refunding Issue
Serial Debentures Series "A"

To be dated May 1, 1944 To Mature November 1, 1944-1953 inclusive

Principal and half-yealy interest (May 1 and November 1) payable in lawful money of Canada in the Cities of Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Saint John, N.B., Quebec, Winnipeg or Vancouver at the option of the holder. Coupon Debentures will be issued in the denominations of $1,000 and $500, with provision for registration as to principal at the City Hall, Montreal. These Debentures are callable at the option of the City, in whole or in part, at 100 and accrued interest, on any interest payment date on 60 days' notice.

*Legal Opinion: Messrs. Heward, Holden, Hutchison, Cliff, Meredith & Collins, acting for the Syndicate and Charles Laurendeau, Esq., K.C., for the City.*

| Year | Interest Rate |
|---|---|
| November 1, 1949 | 3% |
| November 1, 1950 | 3% |
| November 1, 1951 | 3¼% |
| November 1, 1952 | 3¼% |
| November 1, 1953 | 3¼% |

Maturities 1944 to 1948 inclusive, have been sold.

*Information relating to the financial position of the City and other general information appears in the prospectus, copy of which is available upon request.*

PRICE: 100 and accrued interest

It is expected that temporary or definitive Series "A" Debentures of the City will be available for delivery on or about June 30, 1944.

We offer these Debentures, if, as and when issued and accepted by us and subject to the completion of financial arrangements to provide for the repayment of $7,531,000 principal amount of outstanding matured securities of the City of Montreal payable in currency of the United States of America, and subject to the Financial Reorganization Plan taking effect and to the favourable legal opinion of our counsel on the legality of all matters concerning the creation and issue of these debentures and of all the various matters relating to the said plan.

DOMINION SECURITIES
CORPORATION LIMITED
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.
15 King Street West, Toronto
Telephone WAverley 3681

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

If You Employ Male Persons

Have they all complied with the Military Call-Up?

Under an Order signed under authority of the National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations:
1. Every employer of male employees must make an examination of the documents of these employees, and forward advice on those who fail to produce documents showing good standing under Mobilization Regulations.
2. This examination must be completed by May 1st, 1944.
3. "EMPLOYER" includes industrial and commercial employers, and also farm operators.
4. "MALE EMPLOYEE" includes all male persons working for you, including relatives.
5. A booklet "EMPLOYERS' GUIDE," has been sent to industrial and commercial employers. A return post card has gone to farm operators.
6. If you employ any male person, and have not been notified of the survey by booklet or post card, contact the nearest Employment and Selective Service Office and ask for the booklet.
7. Obligation to make the examination rests on each and every employer of male persons, and employers must act.
8. Penalties are provided for failure to carry out this examination, and for male employees failing to assist by refusal to produce documents.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
HUMPHREY MITCHELL, Minister of Labour.
A. MacNAMARA, Director, National Selective Service.
B-6-44-W

## ABOUT INSURANCE

# Enlightenment of Public Becomes Important Insurance Problem

By GEORGE GILBERT

**Although insurance as a private enterprise is deeply rooted in the national economy and is receiving wider acceptance all the time, the business, on account of its technical intricacies, still remains a good deal of a mystery even to many of those who hold insurance policies.**

**Therefore it cannot be taken for granted that the public, unenlightened, will realize the importance in their own interest of preserving the present competitive insurance system and of taking steps to prevent it being supplanted by any government monopolistic scheme.**

WHILE insurance has improved its selling techniques and has expanded the volume of sales greatly in recent years, it has not so far succeeded in so clarifying the soundness of its principles and the reasonableness of its charges as to convince the public that the business as now conducted under the competitive private enterprise system is furnishing better protection and at a lower cost than is possible under any other system.

On account of the lack of understanding of the technical terms and the legal phraseology of policy contracts, insurance is still a good deal of a mystery to the masses of the population, and what people do not comprehend they are inclined to look upon with more or less suspicion. Besides, insurance is a "big business," —a fact which the insurance companies themselves have been emphasizing in their advertising for many years in the past,—and at present big business of any kind seems to be under a cloud, as it is associated in the public mind with monopolies, cartels, trusts and combines.

There is no doubt, however, that a large part of the population have been convinced of the desirability of insurance and have availed themselves of its protection and service. In fact, insurance is almost universally admitted to be a good thing, even though everyone has not yet taken out a policy. While there is this general acceptance of the value of insurance, there is sometimes a question in the public mind as to who should provide it—the government or private insurers.

### Private System Superior

In the minds of those trained in the business and who are familiar with the cost of operation of undertakings under government management as compared with operating costs of those under private management, there is no question that the costs would be considerably higher while the service and the coverage afforded would be far less satisfactory if insurance were administered by the government instead of by insurance companies under the existing competitive system.

While those in the business and those who have made a careful study of its operations may not have the slightest doubt that the public ultimately would have a higher insurance bill to pay under government operation than under private operation, it will be necessary to bring about a great deal more enlightenment of the masses of the people in respect to insurance affairs than now exists before that view is generally accepted.

It cannot be taken for granted that the unenlightened general public will realize the importance in their own interests of preserving the private enterprise competitive system and of taking steps to prevent it being supplanted by any government monopolistic system.

For the purpose of winning the war, the Canadian people have tolerated more centralization of government power, more regimentation of business activities, and more restriction of personal liberty than ever before in their history. Because the people generally have regarded such action by the central government as more or less necessary in war time, they have submitted as cheerfully as possible in the belief that the centralization of power at Ottawa, dictatorial government by order-in-council, regimentation, etc., would come to an end as soon as the war was over.

### Extension of Controls

But that may or may not be the course of events, as appetite for power grows upon what it feeds, and the Ottawa bureaucrats, like those at Washington, may seek to further extend government intervention and regimentation in various fields heretofore reserved for development by private enterprise, including that of insurance. Already they are well advanced in their plans for putting into effect compulsory health insurance throughout the country. If government stuck to its proper function, it would confine its activities to the enactment and enforcement of badly needed measures for the improvement of the public health and the prevention of disease, leaving insurance alone, as it is not equipped to carry on an insurance undertaking as efficiently or as cheaply in the long run as it can be carried on by insurance companies operating on the competitive system.

Of course there are many persons who cling to the notion that the government can provide any commodity or service needed by the people at a lower cost than it can be furnished by those engaged in private industry. Indeed, some of those who are urging the early adoption of a Canadian Beveridge Plan seem to go on the assumption that as the government will have to carry a large part of the cost there will be no difficulty in financing the scheme.

As long as the government is bearing most of the expense of any undertaking which encroaches on the field ordinarily reserved for private enterprise, there are those who seem to believe that a saving in costs to the public is being effected thereby. There are likewise those who hold that it does not matter whether the money expended by the government after the war to provide employment is used for productive or unproductive enterprises, as the objective is employment and not production.

### "Made Work" No Solution

But, as a matter of fact, "made work" furnishes no lasting solution of the unemployment problem. Unless a high level of employment is maintained after the war in productive enterprise, which means mostly private enterprise, the country will not enjoy the high level of national income required to maintain it in a position to meet existing obligations, without taking into account additional burdens assumed under any social security or government insurance measures.

It therefore behooves the institution of insurance to enlighten the public with clear expositions of what voluntary plans it has to offer, and which impose no burden on the general taxpayers, in lieu of these proposed government social security and insurance measures, which involve heavy additional levies on the general taxpayers at a time when they are already carrying about all the tax burden they can stand.

Public enlightenment is needed as to the outlay required to set up and administer a government insurance undertaking in this country, so that the taxpayers will be in a position to

### Certificate of Registry

Notice is hereby given that the Victory Insurance Company Limited has been granted certificate of registry No. C. 927 by the Dominion Insurance Department, Ottawa, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of Fire Insurance of the Company, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

VERNER R. WILLEMSON,
Attorney.

THE OLDEST
INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD.
FOUNDED 1710
FIRE AND CASUALTY

Robert Lynch Stailing, Mgr. for Canada
TORONTO

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

if YOU HOLD A NORTHWESTERN POLICY . . .

. . . your property is secured by the highest possible protection at the lowest cost consistent with absolute safety.

*Applications for Agencies Invited*

NORTHWESTERN
MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

EASTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Imperial Bldg., Hamilton, Ontario
WESTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Randall Bldg. Vancouver, B.C.

A COMPLETE SERVICE for Insured and Agent

Agency Inquiries Invited

7 company claims offices in leading centres in Ontario provide fast, efficient service in any emergency. Complete coverage for automobile, fire, personal property floater, teams, burglary, plate glass, cargo, elevator, general liability, and fidelity and surety bonds.

HEAD OFFICE: 199 BAY ST., TORONTO

PILOT INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1906
THE MONARCH LIFE
Assurance Company
A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN COMPANY

THE
HALIFAX
INSURANCE

1809 1944

*Canada's Oldest Insurance Company*

**135th ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

| Assets | |
|---|---|
| Cash on Hand and in Banks | $ 586,689.10 |
| Cash in Trust Companies for Investment | 302,500.00 |
| Stocks and Bonds | 5,536,386.00 |
| Accrued Interest | 30,185.00 |
| Agents' Balances | 499,464.47 |
| Real Estate | 108,865.62 |
| Reinsurance Losses Due | 113,822.26 |
| | $7,177,912.45 |

| Liabilities | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock Paid Up | $2,000,000.00 |
| Surplus | 1,602,847.72 |
| Reserve for Depreciation in Securities | 100,000.00 |
| Reserve for Non-Registered Reinsurance | 299,206.63 |
| Reserve for Foreign Exchange | 33,188.00 |
| Reserve Unearned Premiums | 1,622,591.28 |
| Reserve for Taxes | 72,622.78 |
| Reserve for Expenses Incurred | 11,594.12 |
| Reserve for Contingent Commission | 46,014.36 |
| Losses under Adjustment | 827,187.90 |
| Funds held under Reinsurance Treaties | 482,659.66 |
| Dividend Payable January 3, 1944 | 80,000.00 |
| | $7,177,912.45 |

The Halifax Insurance Company was founded in 1809 by Canadians to protect their fellow citizens against material loss. The Company has grown and prospered under continuous Canadian control and direction.

HALIFAX INSURANCE
COMPANY

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

HON. F. B. MCCURDY, P.C., President
F. P. BLIGH, Vice-President
J. G. MACDOUGALL, M.D.
J. R. MACLEOD
H. R. SILVER
L. A. LOVETT, K.C.
A. G. CROSS
J. A. WALKER, K.C.
J. H. WINFIELD

General Manager—ARTHUR C. BAILLIE

*Head Office*
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

*Supervisory Office*
8 King St. West—TORONTO, ONTARIO

*"Canada's future will be the measure of Canada's Institutions"*

judge whether it is advisable or not to go ahead with such a public enterprise, in view of the existing insurance facilities already provided by private enterprise and which the government would largely have to duplicate if it went into the business.

Despite preliminary estimates of the costs of operation of any proposed government insurance measure, the people generally have a very hazy idea of the actual expenditures which would be necessary to establish and carry on an insurance undertaking throughout a country of the size and scattered population of Canada, if the insurance is to be made available and the insured is to receive prompt and efficient service in regard to settlement of claims, etc., to the same extent as under the present competitive system of private insurance. A government-operated system is not under the restraining influence of competition to keep down costs of administration. On the contrary, there is usually constant pressure to add more personnel, while at the same time there is little or no incentive to improve the service or the coverage. That is the noticeable difference between a government-operated industry, where there is no competition, and a privately operated industry, where there is plenty of competition.

• •

## Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I have been a subscriber to your excellent weekly for quite a number of years. I have a problem regarding placing an annuity, and would like your opinion. Being unable to obtain life insurance owing to a low medical rating, the Great-West Life have offered me a retirement annuity. The Income commences at age 65, annual deposit is $100. and my age is 36 years. At age 65, they offer me a cash value of $4106. plus dividends. Death value at 65 is also $4106. How does this compare with other annuities or savings plans? Up in this country, we are unable to obtain advice regarding these problems, or shop around, as it were.

C.C.M., Red Lake, Ont.

In view of the fact that you are ineligible for life insurance, the plan of providing for the future by means of a retirement annuity is a good one, and the Great West Life Assurance Company is a good one from which to purchase the contract. Its rates are favorable and the returns under its participating contracts have been satisfactory. It is a well-managed company and occupies a strong financial position. At the end of 1943 its total assets were $203,789,801, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to $195,462,751, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $8,327,050, made up of: Capital, $1,000,000; Contingency Reserve, $3,000,000; Net Surplus, $4,327,050.

The Wawanēsa
Mutual Insurance Company
—ORGANIZED IN 1896—
**Admitted Assets - $4,382,095.84**
**Surplus - - - - - - 2,431,602.73**
—Write for Financial Statement—
Head Office: WAWANESA, Man.
Eastern Office: TORONTO, Ont.
Branches at Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, and Montreal.

LAW UNION & ROCK
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W. R. HOUGHTON, Canadian Manager
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THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY
W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

• •

# Company Reports

### Wawanesa Mutual

ORGANIZED in 1896 and operating under Dominion charter since 1928, the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company has built up a very large fire, automobile and casualty insurance business throughout Canada. At December 31, 1943, its total admitted assets were $4,382,096, as compared with $3,819,972 at the end of the previous year, showing an increase of $562,124. Surplus over all liabilities increased during the year from $2,014,637 to $2,431,603, showing a gain of $416,966. In addition, the company holds $1,047,544 in unassessed Western Canada premium notes, which are not taken into the Balance Sheet. This company maintains a very large deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. During 1943 it increased its deposit from $1,939,324 to $2,701,545. Comparing the amount of its Government deposit or the amount of its surplus with the amount of its unearned premium reserve liability, $1,363,053, it will be seen that the company occupies a very strong financial position in relation to the volume of business transacted. The company also made a satisfactory increase in business during the past year, the net premiums written in 1943 amounting to $2,543,249, as compared with $2,444,287 in 1942.

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### Halifax Insurance Co.

CANADA'S oldest insurance institution, the Halifax Insurance Company, established in 1809, is one of the most active of all those engaged in the business. During 1943 it increased its assets from $6,444,239 to $7,177,912, showing a gain of $733,673. It increased its surplus as regards policyholders from $3,221,842 to $3,602,848, showing a gain of $381,086, while its net surplus over capital, reserves and all liabilities was increased from $1,221,842 to $1,602,848. For 1943 the net premium income was $2,737,453, as compared with $3,042,166 in 1942, showing a decrease of $304,713. However, as pointed out in the report, this decrease does not reflect contraction in premium volume handled or in operation activities. In Canada there is no similar income to offset reinsurers return of unearned premiums ($424,866) referred to in the company's report last year. Actually, the net premiums in Canada increased $126,621 in 1943, while in the United States there was a decrease of $39,580, and in other countries there was increase of $33,111. Resulting from all writings there was an addition to unearned premium reserve of $105,664, and this reserve, on the Dominion Government basis, now amounts to $1,622,591.

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### Defence Industries

THE importance of the undertakings of Defence Industries Limited in the construction, equipment, and operation of government-owned plants for the manufacture of chemicals, explosives, and small arms ammunition, as well as shell and fuse filling, is emphasized in the annual report of Canadian Industries Limited.

Total costs incurred in these undertakings on behalf of the Canadian and United Kingdom governments have so far exceeded $600,000,000. The income of Defence Industries Limited is derived from management fees and from operations for which capital was furnished by the parent company; the income from this latter source was substantially eliminated in 1943 by the effect of the lower rate of production and the termination of some contracts. Virtually the entire income for 1943 was again declared in dividends which totalled $382,500 in comparison with $430,000 in the preceding year.

Total net income from management fees received by Defence Industries Limited from the commencement of the war to the end of 1943 represented less than one-fifth of one per cent of all the costs incurred by the company on behalf of the governments.

Funds for the construction and operation of new plants managed by Defence Industries Limited were supplied by the Department of Munitions and Supply on behalf of the British and Canadian governments. Canadian Industries Limited originally invested $2,000,000 in the subsidiary company to provide it with funds to expand and operate two small plants taken over from the parent company.

The annual report shows that total production of Defence Industries Limited plants in 1943 was greater than in the preceding year. In the space of three and a half years the company erected ten large-scale plants and six smaller works for the production of wartime chemicals and explosives, small arms ammunition, and for shell-filling and fuse assembly.

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## NEWS OF THE MINES

# Yellowknife Area Again Holds the Attention of Mining Men

By JOHN M. GRANT

EYES of mining men are again focussed on the Yellowknife area of the Northwest Territories following the impressive drill results obtained on the Giant Yellowknife property. Yellowknife from its first important discoveries less than 10 years ago has been a spectacular gold camp and the new prospects now opened for the Giant mine promises to revive interest in the whole district. Not so long ago there were several producers in the area, but today, owing to wartime conditions only one—Negus Mines—is still turning out gold.

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The diamond drilling on the Giant Yellowknife property is being done by Frobisher Exploration Co., fast growing subsidiary of Ventures Limited, which last year secured an option on share control of the company. An ore zone 1,400 feet long, still open to the north, and more than 100 feet wide in places has been indicated in eight drill holes already completed. The most northerly of these holes gave two intersections assaying $12.90 across 73 feet and $6.16 over 58 feet. In addition to the holes put down at the south end of the property, six more holes have picked up the mineralized shearing 2,000 feet to the north, and drilling is continuing from north to south. Possibilities already indicated point to a large tonnage proposition.

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To date the Yellowknife has been a high grade camp with comparatively small tonnage mills which were able to overcome the high costs and other difficulties of such a remote area by reason of the richness of the ore treated. Now as a result of the drilling results on the Giant Yellowknife property there has been a decided change in the outlook, and the camp may become the centre of large tonnage operations. Along with control of the original Giant Yellowknife holdings, Frobisher has staked four contiguous claims and acquired control of extensive acreage to the north. The full extent of the property's possibilities will be tested as quickly as possible with work being only limited by wartime restrictions.

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Active prospecting of the Yellowknife area has been delayed by the war and as pointed out by A. W. Jolliffe, of the Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, an authority on the district, less than 50 square miles in the Yellowknife-Beaulieu area, has been thoroughly prospected in a favorable area exceeding 2,000 square miles. He states further prospecting is warranted for a large variety of metals and minerals, pointing out that there are few areas of equal extent anywhere in which equivalent prospecting has disclosed such varied mineral possibilities. The likelihood of lower mining costs is foreseen as a result of the present expansion of transportation facilities along the MacKenzie River system and this should improve the prospects for gold production from the district.

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Shares of McMarmac Red Lake Gold Mines, control of which recently changed hands, have been listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. A new board of directors has been elected headed by Col. A. C. McLean and C. A. Gentles. The new interests have already met with encouragement, new ore, giving high values having been uncovered, and while dimensions of the new deposit are not yet determinable results so far suggest it will be sizeable.

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As soon as Ottawa lifts the ban on construction work at gold mines, Hoyle Gold Mines will consider plans for putting the property in the Porcupine area into production once more. Fire of unknown cause last July completely destroyed the mill, building, its equipment and part of a conveyor gallery. An excellent salvage and clean-up job made of the ruins is reported and the mine is being kept dewatered and the plant in good repair.

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Brought into production last fall New Calumet Mines Ltd., is gradually working up to the rated capacity of 500 tons daily. The grade of ore is up to expectations and some new ore has been discovered. Positive and indicated ore reserves at the end of last September were estimated at over 1,000,000 tons. A contract for 70,000 tons of lead-zinc concentrates was obtained from the Metals Reserve Co., of the United States and at present the zinc concentrates are being shipped, with the other concentrates being stored at the property.

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The 33-year old and proven Porcupine camp, and still the leading gold producer, is again experiencing considerable exploration which is expected to expand as soon as labor conditions permit. Active staking has recently been reported both to the east and west of the producing belt and aggressive development is likely as soon as wartime restrictions are lifted. Drilling campaigns are now proceeding or are projected for such properties as New Augarita, Troup Porcupine, Orpit, Hugh Pam Porcupine, Electra Porcupine and Aquarius Porcupine and others.

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A pamphlet report outlining activities of the company to date, has just been forwarded to shareholders by Unigo Mines Limited. Nine groups totalling 146 claims, or approximately 6,591 acres are held in Northwestern Quebec. Reporting on these J. C. Honsberger, mining engineer and geologist, states the groups are very well located "all of which are worthy of development." With the exception of groups Nos. 8 and 9 in Vauquelin township, Mr. Honsberger points out "all the properties are located in proven mining areas where profitable gold production has been and is in progress." An up-to-date map of Northwestern Quebec, covering the territory from Bousquet to Vauquelin township, as well as the Belleterre mining area, is contained in the brochure. Magnetometer surveys and diamond drilling is planned for the different groups as soon as possible, with exploration first being done in Vauquelin township.

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Canadian Industrial Miners Ltd., Nova Scotia barite producer, in which Springer Sturgeon Gold Mines holds a 92% interest, reports net profits of $64,908 for 1943 as compared with $17,082 in the previous year and $11,897 in 1941. Most of the earnings were from the last half of the year as shipping conditions were bad earlier. Much of the exports of barite went to Trinidad but a good trade is expected from Venezuela this year. At the end of 1943 current assets were $178,902, in addition to supplies valued at $16,083. Current liabilities amounted to $76,765, while indebtedness to Springer was $111,382, including $108,000 of notes payable.

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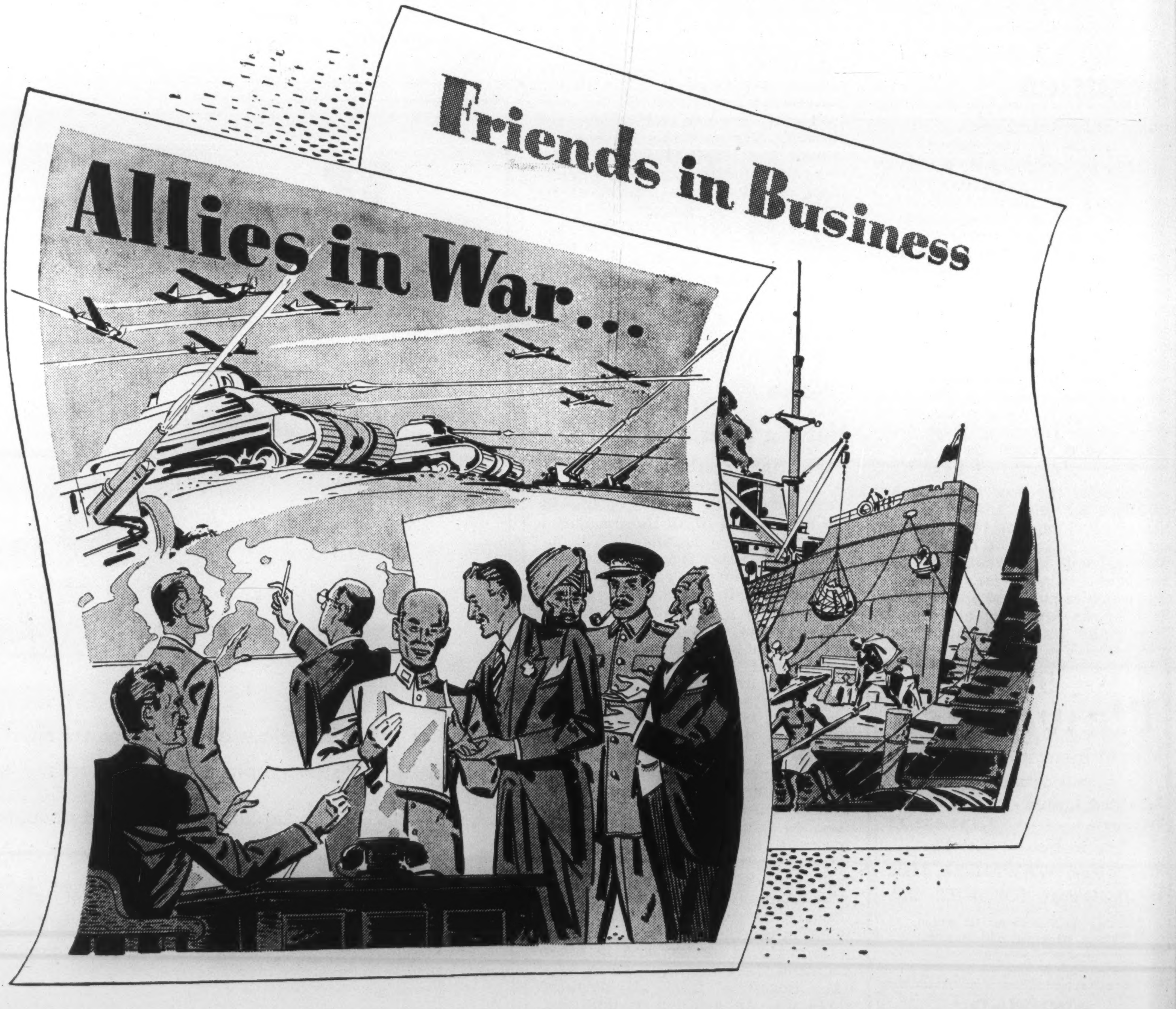
Of the 28 exchanges in operation on the North American continent, the Toronto Stock Exchange in 1943 stood second in respect to the number of shares sold and in third place in point of money values involved. As regards the values comprised in the trading the local exchange has regained the position held in 1939 and prior to the war, as against fifth place in 1940, 1941 and 1942. Trading on the Toronto exchange last year comprised 84% of the total shares traded on Canadian exchanges and this compared with 81% in 1942, 80% in 1941, 75% in 1940, and 68% in 1939. Last year 114,625,706 shares were sold on the local exchange and the value was $182,074,580, which was 61% of the value of all shares sold in the Dominion.



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And every day the reputation of Canadian products for quality, excellence of workmanship, adaptability and continuity of supply grows greater.

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It is then that the reputation which Canada has built up in war and in the reconstruction period will bear fruit in the continued and ever-increasing world demand for Canadian products and in the resultant prosperity of the Canadian people.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
OTTAWA, CANADA
TC. 441
*Hon. James A. MacKinnon, M.P., Minister.*